THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

February 15, 1947

CHINA'S DETERIORATION

AN EDITORIAL

Dr. Harrison's Last Report

Kala-Azar In Honan

By Van Shih-ching

Extension Work For Women

By Clara Skott

COMPETITION IN NEWS

AN EDITORIAL

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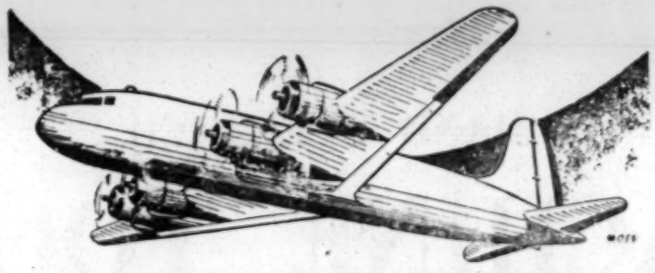

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

State Pilots-To-Be

To The Editor:

I beg to remind the students that some 10 years ago, the Japs figuratively raped China and literally raped countless numbers of Chinese women, young and old, married and virgin. I wish to narrate a few instances of which I personally know, so that our students may not forget.

A couple at Yick Tak Road, Canton, were forced, at bayonet point, to perform marital actions for the enjoyment and laughter of Jap soldiers who were on house-to-house searches. A friend's wife was caught by the Japs and raped at Kai Loong, which is some 10 miles from Shakuan, Kwangtung. She received no bruises or scratches, for, had she struggled, she would not have been alive today. At Canton, I was reliably informed that, at Mauser-point, a son was forced to lie with his own mother before a crowd of some 20 Jap garrison troops.

The case of Miss S. is regrettable. In an article in the *Review*, she was reported to be the daughter of a department head of a ministry and granddaughter of a former Governor of the Liang Kwang. I believe if a prostitute had been assaulted and raped (i.e. without consent and payment), it would be equally a case of rape and equally serious. Further, if a country girl, poor and ignorant, had been raped in like manner, I presume the students would have given the case the same attention.

It is strange that, so far, only Miss S.'s case has received such wide and popular attention. I presume it is the first, possibly the last, rape case committed by U.S. personnel in China. If so, I take my hat off to U.S. commanders for having been able to maintain such splendid discipline in China. (I can't say the same for U.S. troops in Europe and Japan).

I dare not ask the students to leave politics alone, because very soon (four years is but a short time) they will be, wearing their mortarboards and robes. Scroll in hand they will step into China's political arena as KMT officials, CP comrades, diplomats, bureaucrats, etc., etc. By then, they will be fraternizing with or antagonizing this or that country, as the case may be, applying the many political tricks that they have learned from reading the "Sun Kuo" (Three Kingdoms), and "Thunder Out Of China." But there may not be any rain to wet the scorched "Good Earth" so that agriculture and industries can thrive.

The same students, who demonstrated, paraded, shouted slogans, not very many years before, (Dr. Hu Shih will remember, for it is alleged that he says, "If China does not perish, God is blind") now occupy the twin controls of the China of 1947, which is flying in an atmosphere that is none too favorable, with masses of ignorant paid passengers who have not the slightest idea of their destination but fully realize that their ship of state sways from right to left and from left to right; now drops a few thousand feet, then climbs a few hundred feet, with little visibility ahead and no more rations in the chest.

My dear students: the country is yours, anyhow. You want to be the boss; if not now, you will be four years from now. You have parachutes upon your backs, for you are educated and, it is said, "Knowledge is power." You might make a safe landing in case the ship of state should spin and come to earth, but think of the poor paid passengers whose lives are precariously in your hands.

PAID PASSENGER.

Macao,
February 1, 1947.

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Whither U.S.?

To The Editor:

As the United States has now become the determining factor in shaping world peace and security as a result of the brilliant successes it has achieved by following the farsighted views of the late President Roosevelt in the past few years, I am very anxious to see whether or not the new assignment of General Marshall will bring about an about-face in America's foreign policy.

I wish to tell the ex-mediator that, in order to leave a good name in world history, it is high time for America to turn to Roosevelt's world policy instead of turning that democratic bulwark into as good a militarist or imperialist as Nazi Germany or Fascist Japan was. Perhaps not many other Americans are as well informed of the former President's policies as the general, as he was with Roosevelt in practically every world conference that took place in the war years.

However, the collapse of Nazi Germany and Fascist Japan should have taught us some good lessons as to the direction the world is going. If Uncle Sam pursues a course towards peace and security, then China will be all right too. If not, China would be lost in the world shipwreck together with other passengers among whom Uncle Sam is included, to be sure.

CHANG PEI-LIN.

Shanghai,
January 21, 1947.

U.S. Policy Changed

To The Editor:

I have read in your paper and in several other journals, too, letters to Editor and articles to the effect that students demand a complete change of American policy toward China. The same was demanded in a recent resolution of Peiping students, published last week by United Press from Peiping.

Thus, there is good news for the young gentlemen and those backing them: American policy toward China indeed has changed and quite considerably so. I wonder why the students have not yet realized that little fact.

T. H. G.

Shanghai,
February 9, 1947.

Time To Repent

To The Editor:

I am fond of reading your Review, which undoubtedly enjoys a great reputation throughout the world, because you dare discuss freely, unreservedly and impartially the political problems of China and of other countries. I give you my heartfelt thanks for leading me to the truth like a lantern which illuminates my dark mind.

My dear editor, being a student of a mormal college I have never participated in the activities of any political party. But I cannot help feeling much concern over the present situation in China. I want to present my sentiments to our Government leaders.

The civil war spreads like a wild conflagration. Conscription has been renewed. This fact apparently proves that our Government leaders have formally shut the door to peace, taken off their mask of negotiation and determined to resort to arms at all costs. They disregard the fact that the long and devastating anti-Japanese struggle has already dragged China to the verge of collapse and that

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she can suffer a war no longer. They will not allow the people even a short breathing spell. Needless to say, they have bad consciences, trying to maintain their one-party rule for ever, and to enslave the people as long as possible.

Oh, my Government leaders: You are really as cruel as cruel can be! You are the most faithful adherents of Fascism, the kindred spirits of the defunct Hitler. Remember, the 20th century is a century of the people before whose court you shall be condemned! Stop driving us to fight for your ruling clique, for we would rather rebel than become cannon fodder. None of us is so foolish as to redden your crown with his blood and to build an "Arc de Triomphe" for you with his bones. Our eyes are clear and your tricks cannot deceive us, no matter what brilliant and attractive words you may utter.

Day after day you spread your unbelievable rumors and find fault with the Communists, but why do you not look into your own organization? You are proud of the glorious past of your party, but where are your present achievements? You disobeyed the PCC decisions and broke your promises; you contracted a commercial treaty with the U.S. in spite of the people's complaint. You convened the National Assembly without the participation of the opposition; how many disreputable and reactionary things you have done. Indeed you have violated the instructions of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, by whose blessed soul you shall be doomed as inexcusable criminals. You say that you will annihilate the Communists. Perhaps, on the contrary, you will be annihilated by them, for you only believe in your U.S.-made weapons, while the latter attempt to persuade the masses of the people to oppose you. For your own sakes as well as for China you should quench your violence and repent. Otherwise, wait! Time will proclaim your final destiny!

CHIANG PING-HWA.

Sian, Shensi,
January 20, 1947.

Romanization Urged

To The Editor:

I have read the letter entitled "Mass Education" by Mr. Fei Liang and I was very well impressed by it. I fully agree with the writer that the "elimination of illiteracy is one of the most important problems now facing China."

I have been rather surprised that your esteemed *Review* has not dealt with the question with the attention it deserves. It is also very true that many famous scholars pay little attention to this momentous question of illiteracy, which might exert remarkable influence upon the future destiny of our country.

However, the main difficulty is how to fight against illiteracy. According to the writer, educated and patriotic citizens must render some voluntary service to promote the struggle against illiteracy. We must fill the land with more and more schools for illiterates, but if the way to deal with illiterates is not changed and simplified, the task will be practically an illusory dream. Who will take such pains and so long a time to teach illiterates to read and write, if he is not well paid? Who will pay him? Money at present is more needed for other pressing affairs.

I would suggest another kind of solution.

(1) I am not the only man who thinks that the problem of illiteracy in this country has no solution, so long as we try to teach illiterates *only* with the ideographic system. The Chinese written language is too complicated and cumbersome for the common people. It requires

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too much *energy*, *money* and *time* to master it.

Dr. Wang Chin-chuen, a well-known Chinese scholar, once said, "The written Chinese language is so extremely difficult to learn that no other modern language can be compared with it. This task of combating illiteracy is extremely difficult, if not impossible, so long as the written Chinese language remains in its present semi-hieroglyphic and ideographic form."

(2) But even granted that the ideographic script may be a good solution to solve this huge problem (which certainly is not admitted by all) I think it would be of the utmost importance to find a quicker and less expensive system to read and write our own language, at least for the benefit of illiterate people.

In any branch of science, business, trade, means of communications, warfare, etc., there exists unceasing impetus and evolution to find better instruments and faster machines.

Take war, for instance. Warfare in olden days was fought with spears and shields, by simple bows and archaic arrows. Later, gunpowder was invented, then rifles, machineguns, long range guns and heavy tanks; new secrets and newer weapons were discovered. Finally, the flying rockets and the atomic bomb have changed the old methods of warfare. What would be our distress, if we should employ bows and arrows, invented some 2,000 years ago, while our enemies use modern weapons such as tanks, superfortresses and atomic bombs!

Take communications, for another instance. Until some 80 years ago, the fastest carriages were coaches driven by horses. Later, how many kinds of new cars replaced the old ones. Automobiles and trains now travel many times faster than their predecessors only 10 years ago. There is always a new thrust to find better models.

The same process is seen in the aircraft and ship-building industries. Notice the evolution from small boats, junks and sailing vessels until they are replaced by big, luxurious liners such as the Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth.

In China instruction is conveyed by a time-worn and old-fashioned system, invented some 3,000 years ago, while the Western nations have been and are using the alphabet with tremendous success and speed.

What progress cannot be safely predicted for China with the adoption of, say, the universal alphabetic system? For the illiterate people, it will open every avenue of improvement that any nation enjoys. This, I believe, has a great impact upon the welfare of our country and in the solution of the problem of illiteracy.

Could the editor invite some leading authors to explain their views in the columns of the *Review*, so they may enlighten the minds of our intellectuals? I could introduce Mr. Ni Hai-shu of Shanghai, who has been working in this field for several years.

If something of real worth is not achieved by introducing some kind of romanized system besides the ideographic, I doubt that the pedagogical schemes of our government would have better results than any other mass education movement hitherto planned.

HO MING.

Wuhu, Anhwei,
January 8, 1947.

Freedom Of Speech

To The Editor:

A Returned Man's letter "Hobby or .....?" in your January 4 issue in answer to both A Sailor's letter entitled "What Results?" in the December 21 issue, and my "The Gods Again" of December

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7 and my "The Gods Return" of November 9 was read by me very carefully. I see that my first letter gave little occasion for A Returned Man to argue and, therefore, little that he said in his letter touched the point I raised.

I don't feel inclined to repeat what I have already repeated in my second letter. Readers who are interested in this subject can easily pick up the copies and read through our letters in order to reach an unbiased conclusion.

Of course, every reader who expresses his or her views in Letters From The People is reasonably expected to value its space rather highly, but he or she should not be considered merely wasting its space by expressing his or her views in it. The space, I dare say, would not be valued should none of its readers care to write.

P. Y. WANG.

Pucheng, Shensi,
January 24, 1947.

Prophecy

To The Editor:

Thank you very much for publishing my parable. I think I must interpret it for A Returned Man. My ship is equivalent to education, and Europe to success. So education is simply the instrument and success the final goal. For God's sake, for justice's sake and for the world's sake we require instruments; but success must be our final goal. I think all believers in God agree with my idea.

As masters of the atom, many think that there remain only two roads—prosperity or destruction—on which human beings may walk. But I do not agree with this superficial opinion.

It is the United States and Russia who are able to make atom bombs. If a war of annihilation begins, both of them will be paralyzed by the bombs dropped on each by the other. Only those countries which do not pay for the costly bombs will be left on the surface of the earth.

Because of Lend-Lease, etc., those countries spared will naturally become the strongest nations, ready to wage war again.

Our China will be full of Returned Men; they will then begin manufacturing tools and weapons unequalled by any other nation, for Western civilization will have been destroyed by the atom bomb. With her manpower and farming experts China can really become the conqueror of the world. And I think this is the only way in which our Returned Men can help our country.

A SAILOR.

Shanghai,
January 30, 1947.

(This is the last of this interchange of correspondence on "Returned Men" that the Review proposes to print.—EDITOR.)

Education Today

To The Editor:

It is an undeniable fact that the postwar student's standard, in whatever subject, has fallen to a sad low. Teachers complain of the pupils not being receptive to their instructions, while students, on their part, show very little respect for their teachers. Parents, though eager to have their children well-educated, seem somewhat sceptical of how much their children really can learn in school. Society in general sees that teaching is just the same as any other kind of rice bowl—people scramble none the less frantically for it—irrespective of the fact that its remuneration is insufficient to maintain a reasonable living standard.

That educational enterprises should be no exception to the abnormalcies of the postwar present is lamentable, indeed, but not curious. It is one of the phenomena resulting from the moral degradation which is in fact the greatest loss since

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the war. Corruption, inefficiency and malpractice do not create themselves; they are, on the contrary, provoked by unreasonable legal payment. So it is with educational matters.

Some teachers, finding their meager incomes far from adequate quit their posts and turn to some other business. Those who remain must teach more periods than their physical strength can sustain. Quite a few do private tutoring after school hours. So, students' papers can be gone through only perfunctorily. Teachers themselves turn into nothing but talking machines. Time for relaxation, though a necessity, is a luxury for them. Self-study, for their own improvement is physically and mentally impossible.

The saddest thing is that some persons, reluctant to offer consolation either material or spiritual, cast scornful looks at those unfortunate teachers. Thus education, a profession as well as an enterprise upon which our nation's future depends, is no longer given due respect and consideration. Things can only go from bad to worse. Improvement can hardly be expected for a long time to come.

Much as some teachers should be offered sympathy, others should be held responsible for the contemptuous attitude of the general public and student body. These are usually of the propertied class and not dependent on teaching as their only source of income. It is but a way of passing time. When not teaching they are seldom seen pursuing their lines of study; their personal lives often appear dissipated. This accounts partly for the lack of general sympathy for teachers. It is not fair to say that this is universally true of teachers with an outside income, some laudably take advantage of their free time to devote themselves to their studies.

It is now reported that the educational authorities, realizing the unsatisfactory situation existing in most schools, will embark upon an investigation of the competence of all teachers, to guarantee that those who are qualified may teach and that the students' standards may be raised. But at a time when teachers' income is scanty and payment overdue, such commendable looking plans will probably serve no practical purpose.

True, with the nation as a whole suffering, teachers should be expected to endure further. However, with living conditions becoming harder daily, without positive measures taken to free competent teachers from financial worry, is inhuman. So without other measures there is no use investigating and registering school teachers, for those who are today still faithful to their work may quit tomorrow. A further decline in student standards is easily forecast.

T. W. LOH.

Changshu, Kiangsu,
January 27, 1947.

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China's Deteriorating Position

FOR the past few weeks the problems of China's commercial intercourse with foreign nations, not to mention the problems regarding her internal economic situation, have been pressing upon all of us. Reports of official corruption and inefficiency, reports of discrimination against foreign businessmen and reports of foreign economic imperialism have been rampant.

The time has come, it appears, to try to make a little sense out of it all and to try to analyze, as best we can, the present confused situation.

Before dealing with the various pertinent topics individually, we think one important thing should be understood. If it is understood, perhaps some of the problems can be viewed in their proper perspective. This is the simple fact that for all practical purposes CHINA IS BROKE. She is a bankrupt. She is so hopelessly in debt that it is doubtful if this or any other government can ever make good what it already owes. China today cannot establish credit abroad. Conceivably she could get credit, but only at one price. That price is peace and unity. This plainly neither of the contending factions desires, unless it be on its own terms.

No country or individual in the world today would loan China money on a commercial basis, although the United States might be willing to throw another half-billion down the drain if she thought she could get a peaceful, stable China in return. However, it has become obvious—especially since the failure of Marshall's mission—that another loan would only delay the day of reckoning and prolong the agony of the Chinese people.

With hardly enough foreign exchange left to speak of, with approximately 50 percent of the budget earmarked for war, with currency inflation mounting almost daily, with prices spiraling even faster than the currency is inflated, the government is faced with an almost superhuman task in its efforts to stabilize the national economy. The government being what it is, the task is virtually beyond it. The few good men, intelligent and honest, are not enough. Too often their efforts, which in any case are not enough, are sabotaged by a corrupt, inefficient and almost worthless bureaucracy.

There are two choices, and the choices are open to two men and their adherents. There are no choices for the Chinese people. They must follow and obey. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Mr. Mao Tze-tung can either compromise and start China on the road to reconstruction and rehabilitation, or they can fight and make it more certain than it already is that their nation will continue as the world's ash heap. Whichever course they choose to follow will be difficult for them. Each, we believe, has contending groups around him who press some for compromise and some for war, simultaneously. The outvoted groups will exercise every ounce of pressure to thwart the execution of the ultimate decision, whatever it may be. It won't be easy, but we believe that the Generalissimo and Mao have it within their own hands to dictate China's future.

So far both sides have refrained from making the final decision. They have been following the age-old Chinese procedure of procrastination, of putting it off till tomorrow, of going a little bit in each direction, of always "leaving the door open." However, this cannot last much longer. The economic situation in Nationalist China is getting close to the point of collapse. While we do not have any first hand information about conditions in Communist China, it is reported that there, too, things are not so rosy.

Against this background there are many developments which are becoming of increasing importance. The prestige of China has fallen to a new low. Overseas Chinese, who usually have been even more patriotic and loyal than Chinese resident in China, have become disgusted and each month devise new methods of remitting currency to their relatives here through the black market, so as to avoid ruinous exchange controls. Americans, who in the past could always be counted upon to support relief activities in China, are today declining to give. United Service to China and other similar organizations report an alarming decrease in contributions.

Some American philanthropic organizations which still send money to China, are reported to be exploring the possibilities of doing so via the black market. The reasons, they say, are because they can do virtually nothing with their funds, regardless of how great they may be, at the official rate because it is so unrealistic and, what's more, they do not wish to have the U.S. dollar balance fall into the hands of the Chinese Government because they are sure that in such an event the major value of the money given by Americans for philanthropic purposes would be used by the government for fighting the civil war.

Another group which has become alienated is the foreign businessmen, both in China and abroad. Those abroad who used to buy from China are now completely disillusioned and are devoting their efforts to developing other sources of raw or finished materials. Recently, for example, a group petitioned the State Department to reduce tariffs on handiwork from

Central and South America, saying that they thought America's future supplies could be obtained more easily there than in China.

The foreign businessman in China belongs, perhaps, to the most completely alienated group of all. Beset with problems on all sides, plus increasing competition from state-owned and bureaucratic enterprises, he is becoming more pessimistic by the day. In all fairness it must be said that many of his complaints are not justified. However, too many of them are.

Most of the problems of living and doing business in China today can be traced to the general economic deterioration and are so well known as not to need discussion at this time. However, the recently aired charges of unfair trade practices and outright discrimination against the foreigner cannot be passed over. In recent days we have investigated a large number of these charges and have found about half of them to be without foundation. Most of the rest cannot be proved. However, we did run across several which we believe to be true, although we could not prove them in a court of law for the simple reason that it is next to impossible to prove anything against those in power in the government.

This is true because you can never get a look at the books of any government institution. It is also true because the average individual, whether Chinese or foreign, has a healthy regard for his skin and will invariably refuse to testify in court against a powerful or important man. If he should, he would, in this country where the most elemental human rights are totally ignored by the authorities, find both his business and personal career in jeopardy.

In this connection, we found one American firm which had absolute evidence of official corruption and discrimination but which refused to make an issue of it. This firm offered to undertake a certain project for a certain governmental organization and was turned down because, the organization spokesman said, the offer was too expensive. Later, it was found that the firm—a Chinese firm whose manager has a relative in this same organization—which obtained the contract made an offer almost 100 percent higher than the aforementioned firm. The American firm is not concerned about this one instance except in that it may indicate a trend, as the contract in question was a relatively small one. As the American explained it to us, "the whole matter is not worth bothering about because we do a lot of business with the Chinese Government and do not wish tc jeopardize our position over a single case involving only peanuts."

While we did run across several similar stories, they were definitely in the minority and, if the percentages we found could be applied to the whole government economic operation, reflect a surprisingly small amount of corruption, all things being considered. Corruption is common in China and it is generally the rule, rather than the exception, in countries which are on the road to ruin.

In the light of our findings we would say that there is less discrimination against foreign business interests and less corruption than most of us have been led to expect.

One aspect of the economic picture which we found quite unattractive is the firm position of government monopolies and of the bureaucratic capitalists. While the government has announced that it intends only to enter certain essential lines of industry, we have found an increasing tendency for the government to get into any line of commercial activity which promises to be profitable. The original government plan, as put forward in Chungking during the war, has been exceeded. This, of course, is the government's business, providing it has the support of the people. Whether it has, or not, is certainly open to question.

While it may be the government's business to decide what industrial and commercial lines it will enter, we, as Americans, are opposed in principle to extensive state business enterprises, and, while we may have no say about such matters in China, we certainly do not have to loan China the money to form a corporate state, whether it be along the lines of Communism or Fascism or even some new Chinese variety of either.

The activities of the bureaucratic capitalists are another source of Chinese-foreign friction. This trend, if allowed to develop freely, will result in a Chinese monied class similar to Japan's prewar Zaibatsu and most assuredly will sooner or later get China into trouble. In addition to estranging foreign businessmen and the people of America, Britain and the other democracies where such things are prevented by law, it will work a real hardship on the Chinese people.

In investigating the many current stories and rumors about bureaucratic capitalism we ran into the same blank wall as described before. It is virtually impossible to prove definite ownership of some of these giant concerns. It is also difficult to prove that they receive special favors from the government because of the family relationship between their directors and some of the prominent government officials.

Aside from one or two instances of monkey business which we were able to satisfy ourselves were true, we could find little evidence of anti-foreignism or official connivance between officials and bureaucratic capitalists. There are, most certainly, instances in which bureaucratic capitalists have run foreign concerns out of business. However, in most of these instances it merely has been a case of the former possessing greater financial backing and resources than the latter, or a case of a more aggressive firm simply using the same sharp business practices that some foreign firms have used in the past or are using now. It may not be in accordance with biblical teachings, but there is no present law against such types of activity.

However, the real danger lies in the fact that bureaucratic capitalists, capitalists who are either personally connected with the government or whose near relatives are, will use that connection to stifle competition. Also, in some of the bureaucratic capitalist organizations, there is little evidence of the family having had such

large operating funds at its disposal before it became connected with the government.

Since there apparently are no laws in China prohibiting giant combines, trusts, cartels, etc. which suppress competition and free enterprise, there again is little that can be done, except that the American Government can—and we feel sure will—refuse to provide the original financial backing. The lesson of Japan and her Zaibatsu should be recent enough to be a clear warning to China that the main sufferers under a situation whereby such enterprises develop will not be the foreigners, but rather will be the Chinese themselves.

As a result of our survey we believe that considering the fact that China is a bankrupt nation, that the greater part of her production is being used to fight a civil war and that she is most assuredly heading for a smash up economically and politically, conditions are not nearly as bad as they might be. This is especially true in the case of unfair discrimination toward foreign businessmen in China.

However, China's prestige abroad is deteriorating almost as rapidly as conditions within the country. The time has plainly arrived when China's leaders must begin to realize that they are not only ruining the nation internally, but internationally as well.

To The Nearest Decimal (contd.)

WE have been baffled time and again over the manner in which official Chinese statisticians manage to record certain facts pertaining to population, budget, etc., to the nearest decimal.

Thus, the Finance Bureau of the Shanghai Municipal Government went on record announcing that total expenditures for January, 1947, were CNC$24,046,058,038.17 and total income CNC$22,314,405,775.49. We can well understand how the billion part of these figures is calculated, but how the Bureau arrives at 17 and 49 cents in CNC is beyond our mathematical powers.

Competition In News

(Second of a series of editorials dealing with the dissemination of propaganda and news)

WITH the resumption of communications between coastal China and the rest of the world following V-J Day, China's newspapers at last began to receive full, competitive world-wide news coverage. From an editor's point of view this was a long-awaited moment. Prior to the war, China's papers and reading public had been dependent mainly upon the British Reuter's news agency. In later years, though, other agencies had entered the field. Among them were United Press, International News Service, Havas, Domei and Tass, not to mention the fledgling Chinese Central News Agency. However, the coverage of all these agencies was small compared to Reuter's, whose world-wide communication network and exclusive arrangements in various countries effectively stifled competition.

Since the war China has become a battleground for various agencies who have increased their coverage both in China and abroad until at the present time they are literally swamping the Chinese press. While this has its good effects in that it enables Chinese editors to pick the cream of the news for their readers, it has also resulted in cut-throat competition between the agencies which probably cannot continue indefinitely.

Reuter's continues to hold a top overall position, although its China coverage and total lineage placed is no longer first. Along with the Associated Press and United Press it is running a dead heat for first place. However, Reuter's is still way out front with its so-called Commercial Service which it supplies to banks, large business establishments and some individuals as well as to newspapers. It is estimated that Reuters makes sufficient profit out of this one service to more than cover its losses in the straight news field.

A.P. and U.P., meanwhile, are operating on a borderline basis as far as profit is concerned. Together these American agencies have effectively broken Reuter's pre-war monopoly and far overshadow the British news agency. However, problems of internal communications in China and foreign exchange restrictions have limited their scope to the point where their competition with each other may soon reach disastrous proportions unless the field is enlarged.

Neither has been able to break Reuter's firm grip in the commercial service field so they must depend upon their straight news services and what few features, such as comic strips, that they can sell to English-language publications, to keep them out of the red.

All applications these agencies have made for foreign exchange have been turned down by the Central Bank of China on the grounds that they were operating in China and that their expenses, therefore, were in China. So far the Central Bank has refused to accept the agencies' contention that the men who compile the news and prepare the cables, plus the actual cable tolls, entail expenses incurred abroad and not in China.

Since the agencies are accustomed to operate on an American dollar basis, like any other importer of commodities, they have been figuring their charges in U.S. dollars. The Chinese papers, however, faced with huge deficits, have countered by declining to pay the prices asked by the news agencies. They have offered to pay at the official rate. This, of course, is no solution as long as the agencies cannot obtain official exchange from the Central Bank. To date the problem of payment has not been completely settled, although negotiations are under way which visualize charges based on the cost of living index.

In the meantime the competition between the three top agencies, Reuter's, Associated Press and United Press, continues, with some additional competition being afforded by the minor agencies. Probably the strongest of these and the one which causes most concern to the "Big Three" is Agence France Presse, the successor of the old French Havas News Agency. AFP is a subsidized, state-owned agency similar in its organization to the official Russian news agency, Tass.

In recent months AFP has been increasing its service to subscribers and has not entered into any of the negotiations with editors or with the authorities regarding payment. They require only a nominal fee from the papers they

service, while at the same time they allegedly pay the largest salaries to employees of any agency operating in China today. Some observers estimate that AFP obtains no more than 10 percent of its expenses through sales to publications, the remaining 90 percent being made up by the French Government.

Central News, also subsidized, supplies a substantial amount of news to the Chinese papers, considerably more, it is noteworthy, than it does to its English-language subscribers. In addition to covering China, they maintain a few correspondents abroad in world capitals and have an exchange arrangement with United Press for supplying UP news in Chinese to Chinese papers.

Tass, the Russian news agency, supplies relatively little of the news published by papers in China, although it puts out a reasonably "heavy" file each day. Main reason is that the file is dull, consisting largely of transcripts of long speeches by Stalin and other Soviet leaders, and is confined almost entirely to news about events in the Soviet Union which are of little interest to the rest of the world.

What the future prospects for the private news agencies will be or how long they can afford to give Chinese papers and readers coverage equaling that given in any other part of the world is difficult to forecast now. This whole question is not merely one of various foreign and Chinese companies vying for the business and one that will be settled eventually with the elimination of the less efficient. The outcome will effect China to the extent of the kind of news she gets. If, through competition by government owned news organizations, Reuter's, AP and UP have to leave the field or curtail their operations, the real loss will be to the Chinese people, who will then be at the mercy of propaganda instruments masquerading under the title of news agencies.

In Wine Is Truth

PRODUCTION of Shaoshing Wine Decreasing.—*Sin Wan Pao, Feb.* 10, 1947.

Small wonder people in this country repeatedly fail to grasp the meaning of important events.

Yugoslavian Justice

A PRESS dispatch from Belgrade last week gave an indication of justice in Yugoslavia under the reign of small-scale dictator Tito. From a legal and humanitarian point of view, it is evident—as many of us have long suspected—that life for the people in some of the so-called Communist democracies is getting tougher and tougher. While Tito claims to be the symbol of man's progress in throwing off his fetters, it would seem that he is just another feudal-minded baron whose ideas of government are more closely akin to the middle ages than to the 20th century.

Last week, in "progressive" Yugoslavia, according to press dispatches, three members of the religious sect "Jehovah's Witnesses" were sentenced to death, 11 to prison terms ranging from two to 15 years and three others were acquitted. The crimes they were accused of were their refusal "to engage in any activity for the country's reconstruction, refusing to serve in the armed forces, attempting to influence others not to join the Army, refusing to accept any kind of work, and transmitting false reports regarding conditions in Yugoslavia to the headquarters of the sect in New York."

While it certainly sounds as if the accused were recalcitrant people, we doubt whether their beliefs and activities warrant the death penalty or such heavy prison sentences. Furthermore, it has been our impression that one of the points upon which the Russians, Yugoslavs, and others addicted to Communism have placed great emphasis was that under the Communist system the rights of all minorities were safeguarded. Apparently the rights of religious minorities don't count.

From where we sit it looks as if the best seller of "decadent" democracy is Tito, a former petty gangster who is now trying out his strong-arm methods on a national scale.

At It Again

THE notoriously reactionary magazine *China Monthly*, which apparently delights in personal attacks, is at it again. These tirades against those who fail to appreciate its "correct" approach to problems usually begin with phrases such as, "Now that he has seen fit to challenge the 'truth,' we feel called upon to disclose a few pertinent facts. . . . . " These "facts" invaribly take the form of attacks upon the personal character of the "victim."

If the editors of the *China Monthly*, which, incidentally, is published in America where it can take advantage of liberal libel laws, learned nothing politically during the last war, they did learn, and learn very well, the Axis method of "smearing" opponents. In fact some of their attacks are directed at the very people against whom the Japs, Germans and Italians ranted.

Latest example of the dishonest type of writing which goes into *China Monthly* editorials appeared in the November, 1946, issue which recently arrived in Shanghai. Entitled "China's Zero Hour," the lead editorial was a denunciation of an article of the same title appearing in the September issue of *Harper's Magazine*. *Harper's* obtained the material from the newly-published best seller *Thunder Out Of China*, by Teddy White and Analee Jacoby. While an attack upon the article because of differences of political belief is perfectly permissible and necessary if the *China Monthly's* editor honestly feels such a difference, a bitter attack upon the authors personally is inexcusable. In addition to being in very poor taste, it reflects a weakness of argument since the editorialist obviously feels it necessary to damn his opponents on grounds other than those in question.

The editorialist's analysis of the White-Jacoby article, while not altogether honest, is a plausible job fairly well done. However, when it comes to analysis of the personalities involved he has prostituted himself completely by sandwiching a few half truths among large batches of simple falsehoods which any reader, excepting Americans completely uninformed about the

China scene, would immediately spot.

He says Teddy White was fired by *Time* publisher Henry Luce. Anyone resident in Chungking during White's stay there well remembers the frequent resignations White submitted and which were just as frequently refused by Luce. He says the authors dug up an "old worm-eaten piece of gossip believed by some Chinese 20 years ago" when they wrote an article critical of the "CC Clique." Anyone with the slightest residence in China knows well that the CC Clique exists today as the strongest single political faction in the Kuomintang. Furthermore, the editor obviously is not up on his recent Chinese history or he would know that in a press conference a short time ago Chen Li-fu, Kuomintang Minister of Organization, said that the term got its beginning, not from his and his brother's initials, but from Central Club, a political group they organized years ago.

He belittles China's wartime censorship, claiming in fact that it really didn't exist, citing as proof one critical story White managed to get through. If *China Monthly's* editorialist had been in Chungking, or for that matter in China, during the war, he could never make such a statement and keep a straight face. We have personal evidence of such censorship. In fact an article destined for the editorialist's own magazine, *China Monthly*, which was given us in Chungking by a friend for transmission, was killed by censorship authorities.

In an attempt to discredit the authors, the *China Monthly* editorialist says that he does not regard them as having a good understanding of China. In fact, he says, Chinese waiters and laundrymen in America understand the United States far better than White and Jacoby understand China. This, he says, is true despite the fact that such Chinese in America have to work from "14 to 16 hours a day to eke out a living" and thus have little time to investigate conditions. The crux of the argument is that the Chinese laundrymen understand English while White and Jacoby do not understand Chinese.

This statement is essentially false in that White, at least, does understand the Chinese language reasonably well. The important question of education is ignored. We imagine that educated Chinese in America understand the United States perhaps better in many ways than do some of America's own poorly-educated, hard-working laborers. The same would be true in China. Further, his statement about the length of the Chinese laundrymen's working day is open to question. The writer implies that he has to work as much as 16 hours a day "to eke out a living." Such a statement is certainly not true. The average Chinese laborer in America works about half as long and lives about twice as comfortably as probably 95 percent of the people in China.

The editorialist denies that White's estimated 200,000 miles of journeying about Asia is any recommendation. While one cannot become an expert about anything but the difficulties of transportation by mere travel, it certainly helps a trained reporter to gain an understanding of his field. It is our guess that White and Jacoby have done more traveling in China alone than the editorialist has done in China and America combined. The fact that a reporter has actually been up and down the length of China is especially important in this country where all types of communications are poor and people traditionally do not travel. There is no other method of finding out what is *really* taking place in China's remote areas. Certainly you won't find out by sitting in New York reading the *China Monthly*.

The rest of the *China Monthly's* editorial consists of a diatribe against those Americans it labels as "anti-American, anti-Chinese, anti-Christian and pro-Russian" and against mankind in general which, it charges, has become godless. The implication is that we are all doomed both on earth and in eternity unless we rally behind Christianity and proclaim a holy war against Communism. While we, too, are opposed to the spread of Communism and are interested only in the spread of the democratic form of government which we have in the West, or local variations of it, we cannot see anything to be gained by such irrational, untruthful attacks against those whose political views differ from our own.

It is our considered opinion that, month in and month out, one can obtain the most nonsense for his money by buying the *China Monthly*.

25 Years Ago In Millard's Review Of The Far East

February 13, 1922.

Political Situation

The present catchword in regard to the political situation, which the tourist rapidly picks up from the Old China Hand, is "hopeless." Just what those who indulge, with the accompanying air of sophistication, in this vague and sweeping term, mean thereby, is rarely defined (in these days of Tuchuns and Warlords). In discussion it was agreed that there is no reason to believe that any one of the factions struggling over the Peking bone....possesses the combined character and ability to raise the plane of Chinese politics.

* * *

Servant Problem

An attempt on the part of British, French and American women in Shanghai to register their domestic servants, was announced recently by a petition drawn up by them and submitted to the Shanghai Municipal Council. The success met with by the registration of chauffeurs in the International Settlement has prompted their action.

10 Years Ago in The China Weekly Review

February 13, 1937.

Flood Relief

The launching of a financial drive after the Chinese New Year holidays to raise funds for the relief of flood refugees in the United States was decided upon at a joint meeting of the four organizations sponsoring the drive last week. The four organizations are the United Charitable Association of Shanghai, the Child Welfare Association of China, the Chinese Red Cross Association and the Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Commission.

* * *

Puppet Marriage

Lieutenant Pu Chih Chieh, younger brother of Emperor Kang Teh of "Manchukuo," will wed Miss Hiroko Saga, granddaughter of Marquis Kimikatsu Saga, a member of the House of Peers, the Manchukuo Embassy in Tokyo announced last week. The marriage will be solemnized in Tokyo on April 3.

Dr. Harrison's Last Report Says Sidetracking Blocked Mission

DR. Tilson L. Harrison, 59-year-old Canadian physician with UNRRA, died at Chang Chiu, in south Hopei, on the night of January 10, while on his way to deliver medical supplies from Kaifeng to the Hantan hospital in the Communist Liberated Areas. In spite of severe exhaustion and the suffering undergone by Dr. Harrison while on the way from Shanghai to Kaifeng—caused by repeated sidetracking of his cars—he set out for his final place of destination only to meet his death in a remote Chinese village, basically from the same causes that he had set out to alleviate: malnutrition and exposure.

In memory of his services and sacrifice, the citizens and Administration of the Hantan Area have decided to rename the International Peace Hospital there in his memory. This was revealed by Dr. Ling Chung, representative of the Chinese Liberated Areas Relief Administration, at a memorial service for the deceased relief worker held at the New Asia Hotel here on February 7.

Dr. Harrison died on his second trip to Hantan, having completed his first soon after he arrived with the medical supplies in Kaifeng and as soon as transportation was arranged for the precious cargo.

Here follows his last report of the 16 rigorous days it took his convoy to reach Kaifeng from Shanghai, a trip requiring at most three to four days, even with the present chaotic transportation facilities.

* * *

To Whom it May Concern:

On December 1st all commitments of medical supplies from CRC, CWF, CLARA, ARC, UNRRA and CNRRA as well as 40 tons of textiles were stored in Godown No. 1 at Markham Road Station by Mr. J. Kearns, whose office desk was in SSO CNRRA Bldg. on the Bund. Mr. Kearns went on holiday leave and from Dec. 1st Dec. 4th I had to go daily to Markham Road Station to supervise the loading of these supplies on Cars No. 16293, 10163 and 31107, as well as 40 tons of textiles.

I slept in CNRRA box cars with Mr. Wang Nai-Ho, CNRRA cargo supervisor, four police, three other CNRRA men, which was 3/4 filled with heavy coils of telegraph wire, approximately 150 lbs. or more each, packing cases on which we spread our blankets to sleep, one large drum of gasoline leaking, apparently damaged by rolling unsecured coil of wire, on the top of which the cooking was done on an oil stove.

I had the wire removed to another car at Nanking and the CNRRA men's cooking done elsewhere.

Sidetracked At Nanking

We left Shanghai on December 4th, being coupled up with another 38 or 39 CNRRA cars which were on a sidetrack on larboard side of Godowns 6 and 7, one truck in which were two weapon carriers in care of a Russian (UNRRA) named V. K. Faddeeff who had been there four days. Our train now numbered 41 cars. This was split and we went on to Nanking with 18 cars and were joined at Nanking by the other 23 cars.

We arrived at Nanking on the 5th and were sidetracked at Bamboo Goods Station, outskirts of Nanking, remaining in Nanking four days, crossing to Pukow on the 9th at 7 p.m. Three CNRRA men who had gone into Nanking failed to turn up in time and came by another train several days later. We arrived at Hsuchowfu on the 10th at 3 a.m. and were sidetracked there four days—a mile out from the station.

The CNRRA cargo supervisor, who was an excellent man and very helpful, came back from a trip to the station and informed me that he had met a CNRRA man who claimed to have been sent from Kaifeng as Regional man for Hsuchowfu to look after CNRRA and UNRRA men passing through. Wang told him two UNRRA men, the Russian and myself, were there with four cars. He told Wang that he had an office or desk in the Station Master's Building so Wang and I went in to see him about the delay.

We could not find him anywhere. Then the next two days the Russian and I called twice to see him, but he was not to be found. He made no attempt to find us although he knew we were sidetracked there.

Left Behind By Locomotive

We left Hsuchowfu at 1 a.m. and arrived at the first station outside and in the Kaifeng R.R. area and were sidetracked here, the engine leaving us. In the morning when I went down to check up on my three cars of medical supplies, I found that those three cars as well as the Russian's had been uncoupled in the night and left behind and put on a sidetrack. I first went with Wang and demanded they be sent back and phoned the stationmaster at Hsuchowfu. The section master could give no satisfactory answer.

In the afternoon I went back myself and got the station master, an ex-Tientsin man who had been marooned at this desolate place for two years, to connect me with the superintendent. He did so, and at first his evasive replies were such as too long a train, no available engine or driver. At last I told him that we had priority and that unless he had those four cars sent up that day that I would make trouble for him or somebody there, and that if those cars were not returned that I would get in touch with Madame Chiang Kai-shek, who was a friend of mine, and as a matter of fact she was in 1937 and had even sent me an autographed photo of herself and husband, taken in Chungking, as well as a letter of appreciation for service with the Fourth Route Army at Nanchang. This bluff worked. He then answered me in perfect English, "I am sorry about this, Doctor. I will send them immediately." They arrived six hours later.

Evasion And Silence

The following day I went three times and telephoned the stationmaster as well as the superintendent, but could get nothing but evasive replies: maybe today, maybe tomorrow, maybe several days, no engine available, all required by troops, train too long! "Well, split it in two." No answer to this. Why leave us here with cars filled with six inch sewer pipe, nitrate fertilizer and old spars of Canadian pine timber, while six to eight trains a day pass us in both directions, as well as in the night. No answer to this.

There was no water in this place to drink, only boiled ditch water, foully polluted, the ditches being used as public latrines. You could hear the frogs croaking in the evening before the water froze over, and in the early morning the boys would break the ice at the edges in order to spear them. It was bitterly cold now and the Russian and I were suffering greatly. I had no rations, depending on buying food at various stations but in this place there was nothing.

The Russian and I would search the impoverished mud villages on this bleak wind-driven plain to buy eggs (small, about the size of a gull's egg). We were lucky when we could get even six eggs or even some soya bean cake to dissolve in a bowl of boiled ditch water. I usually paid CNC$1,000 for a bowl but have paid as much as CNC$2,000. Chickens were scarce and they were not for sale at any price.

There were five of these villages, and many girls of 20 years were suffering from advanced syphilis. No nose, just a hole, lips gone, hair also, some were blind, all living together and eating together, no medical treatment at all—a result of the Japanese invasion.

Thieving Day And Night

The Russian's rations were almost finished. He would share with me;

EAT AT

Jimmy's

133 Nanking Road

Shanghai

Branch 11-3 Rue Montauban

about 5:30 we would get up and stamp the circulation back into our feet and then he would go to the native shacks, eat a warm stew of donkey meat and a bowl of ditch-coffee. I would stay behind to watch the car.

The guards were now indifferent and now rarely came near us—the pilfering and thieving going on both night and day. One blanket, shoes and shirts were taken while I slept. I finished up with canvas rubber-soled tennis shoes. Our faces and hands were swollen and cracked.

When the Russian came back, I would go and buy a bowl of ditchwater and put in some of the Russian's packet coffee, but we had no sugar. I could eat the donkey meat, went twice a day; the Russian many times, but it was getting colder every day now. There was ice in our blankets —I only had one now. One great toe began to turn black; we could hardly walk now. It was very painful. The Russian showed signs of breaking up—he would return at dusk, cough violently all night, sometimes rave and sigh. Something had to be done, we were both on our last strength.

S.O.S. INTERCEPTED

I went to Wang and asked him if he had any Chinese friends in Hsuchowfu. He said he had one. I suggested writing a telegram to Mr. West at Kaifeng and that he enclose a letter in Chinese to this friend, asking him to send this telegram to Mr. West.

Telegram: Mr. West or Fay, UNRRA Hq., Kaifeng

Sidetracked here, no food, no water, bitterly cold, no hope of leaving, please send engine or help. Harrison, UNRRA, Wang Nai-hu, CNRRA.

Wang was the only one to help me. The others spent their time gambling all day and night. For this reason I had moved up to the Russian's weapon carrier.

Next morning I went to Wang to see if he had sent the letter and telegram by a passing engineer. He said yes. So we went to the station to inquire if Wang's friend had received and taken action. Another CNRRA man answered that it had gone up to Kaifeng, but Wang told him to open the letter and send the telegram. He promised to do so. That telegram never reached its destination.

Rations Run Out

Next day Wang learned that Yen (am not sure about these names, but Wang can verify), the new Regional CNRRA and UNRRA Regional Representative recently appointed to Kaifeng, had arrived and gone to Kaifeng. All passenger trains stop for 5, 10, 15 or 20 minutes at the place where we were. He knew we were stuck there (Wang's friend said he knew it). The following day he returned and passed us in a special five-coach train to Hsuchowfu but never came near us.

Our only hope now lay in Mr. Buchalter wondering where we were and trying to trace us. Then a plane passed flying low on our larboard side. I thought it possibly might be searching—mail planes traveling to Nanking and Shanghai usually crossed us flying high up, but this one flew low and along side us.

The cold now was intense and we were suffering greatly. The Russian and I could no longer leave the weapon carrier at the same time, thieving and pilfering preventing us as the guards no longer watched our car. I went down to see the ex-Tientsin stationmaster with whom I had made friends in the hope that he might offer me a cup of hot tea, which he did, and that was all I had that morning. The Russian and I were now almost broke and his rations were now less than enough for one day more, which he insisted on sharing with me.

CNRRA Men On Rice Only

The CNRRA men in the box car at the end of the long train were also reduced to rice alone. They never offered us anything and seemed to resent our intrusion, with the exception of the cargo supervisor, Mr. Wang Nai-ho, who was an exceptionally fine fellow, who alone did offer me rice, which unless driven to it I usually refused.

This morning the station master with whom I had tea said, "I am very sorry for you, Doctor. I don't understand this affair at all and this morning before you came I telephoned to Kaifeng to see if anything could be done, but could get no satisfaction."

The following morning the Russian and I at different turns went to the native huts and had our last bowl of boiled ditchwater and coffee—no sugar. We had nothing left now except one small cake of ration cheese. About 9 o'clock the stationmaster came running up very much excited and called out, "Be ready to move in about an hour's time, your three cars and the Russian's one."

Off At Last—On 18th

At 10:20 a.m. a mixed passenger freight came in. The stationmaster although he had plenty of help took the signal flags himself and hurried and directed all the shifting, as if he was afraid the orders might be altered before he got us off, and finally as a last touch, he sent the engine down to the end of the train and coupled on the CNRRA box car and we were away. This was the 18th.

We had 20 stations between us and Kaifeng and at each station we stopped from one to three hours—usually two—apparently for coal and water. The cold was now intense and we suffered greatly, the cold wind driving through that exposed weapons carrier. All we had to eat that day was one of those hot-dough meat cakes, sold by hawkers on all station platforms. That night was terrible. The Russian had become morose and coughed violently all night and mumbled incoherently. The pain in my feet was intense and I could no longer get out to walk up and down.

On the 19th the cold wind swept over the dreary flat country in violent gusts. We were chilled to the bone although we had plenty of clothes on, too. This day we halved and shared our last cheese cake.

The train arrived in Kaifeng at 10:30 p.m. We had reached such a state of exhaustion that we simply didn't care now what happened, so we lay there till daybreak, although we could have gone to the UNRRA hostel as it was near.

Russian "Cracks Up"

At daybreak on the 20th I asked the Russian the direction to it and set out, missed the way and walked a mile beyond it and returned to the train almost frozen. The Russian then went and arranged with Mrs. Hansen to send a jeep to pick us up as soon as possible.

Everyone was very good to us and did everything to help us. I went up to the UNRRA office with Mr. Buchalter to report to Mr. West. In the evening the Russian cracked up and spent two days in bed. Mr. Buchalter thoughtfully brought the UNRRA medical officer to attend him.

EDUCATIONAL

Shorthand, English; Individual Lessons any book; three times weekly $180,000 three months, IF PAID BEFORE FEBRUARY 18. Professor Price, American Educational Institute, 103/1-E Route Prosper Paris, (Tien Ping Lu).

AMERICAN NATIONALS

LAND REGISTRATION

American nationals who are the beneficial owners of real property located in the Provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei are now advised to apply to the appropriate Chinese authorities for registration of their land rights. Information regarding the procedure of applications may be obtained from the American Consulate General.

MONNETT B. DAVIS
American Consul General

Extension Work Being Undertaken For The Women Of China

By CLARA SKOTT

IN keeping with "government for the people," China is beginning a new piece of work—something unheralded in the press or market place, something imperfectly understood in its many implications even by those most interested in it, yet something which well may be the forerunner of many changes.

This new work takes new skills directly to the people. It will give to them in a practical way, the benefit of many years of scientific research in agricultural and domestic lines. In America such an educational project is called extension work. There all sorts of practical and scientific knowledge from the universities and state colleges is taken directly to the people, in order to help them better to earn their living, to live better, and even to enjoy life more.

There, as well as here, not all the people can obtain higher education; but to most Americans this teaching in better ways of doing things and better ways of living is available. Thus, if they wish to avail themselves of the privilege of learning new or better methods and skills, they attend homemakers' meetings or farmers' gatherings, where extension workers bring them such information, and demonstrate newer or easier ways of doing things.

Start Made In China

Here in China, such work has very recently been started for women. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has appropriated large sums of money for the introduction of such extension work. It thus recognized the great importance of extension work in building up the people to run a great democratic nation.

Miss Ma Ta-yin of Nanking has been selected to head this extension work. Education and personality, both of which are extremely important in such work, eminently fit her for this great task. Such a leader needs great organizing ability. As the work involves dealing with people, they must be dealt with wisely and well. This leader must have great foresight to keep pace with the work as it grows. Assistants must also be chosen wisely.

For it is at once apparent that no one person can reach all parts of this vast country. It naturally follows that Miss Ma must have some very efficient helpers under her direction to carry forward this work in various provinces. The ideal situation would be to have a person trained in home economics as an extension worker in each province, each of whom, in turn, should have assistants in the hsiens.

Nutrition To Be Bettered

A start in this direction has been made by employing several women trained in home economics to carry this work into different provinces. They will very soon be engaged in demonstrating and teaching the people in their respective provinces along lines of better nutrition for their families, food preservation, sanitation, child care and feeding, and many other important phases of home life.

The writer has seen such extension work develop in the United States from very small beginnings until each of the 48 states has an extension department of its own, and each one is associated with the Federal Extension Service on a nationwide level. According to the needs and desires of the people in the different states, such work has ramifications in such varied phases of people's lives and interests as dairy and animal husbandry, horticulture, crops of all sorts, insect control, foods and nutrition, home decoration, home management, sewing, recreation; to mention but a few extension activities.

4-H Clubs In U.S.A.

While much of such work is with adults, not the least in importance is that part of the work which has to do with American youth. Boys and girls from the ages of 10 to 21 can become members of 4-H Clubs. These local clubs are joined into county and state clubs. All members the country over have as their aim the training of their heads, hearts, hands and health. They all pledge: "My head to clearer thinking, my heart to greater loyalty, my hands to larger service, and my health to better living, for my home, my community, and my country."

Each carries on a project of his own, and must keep a careful record of it. Once a year, Achievement Days are held and the members' best work selected on a competitive basis—whether it be a pig, chicken, calf, corn, dress, loaf of bread, canned chicken or peaches, potatoes, or whatever the project may have been. State winners receive wonderful trips to the annual International Livestock Exposition in Chicago or to the annual Four-H encampment in Washington, D.C.

And the losers? They, too, have won by learning, and must abide by the club slogan, "To win without bragging, and to lose without squealing"—and they usually try again the next year.

Learn Team Work

Nor is it merely individual excellence that is taken into consideration. The members learn to work together on "demonstration teams," which select some subject and build up a complete showing of its processing, such as making cookies or jelly, culling poor layers from a flock of hens, preparing vegetables for market, mending a garment, testing soil, planning and serving a meal, etc.

In this public demonstration, the two on the team must cooperate in their preparations, explanations, and actual operations in every way possible, to make the audience understand each step of the process. In fact, the extent to which they cooperate, in other words, their "team work," rates as highly in the judging of their demonstration as does the subject-matter or the finished product, important as those are. In these and other ways, Four-H members learn important life lessons and attitudes, right along with learning how to become better farmers and homemakers from a technical standpoint.

From what I have seen of the young people of China, and from their great similarity to American youth, I feel sure that some similar work undertaken for them by the adult extension departments would be a fine thing for the future of China.

Opens New Vistas

In the same way, the present beginnings of extension work for women will open up for them new vistas of thought and endeavor, the natural result of which will be helpful to the whole family.

Extension work will not have smooth sailing at all times, especially when we consider the present troubled state of political waters; but looking ahead to distant ports of fulfillment and ever greater achievements, may a former American extension worker wish the project "Bon voyage."

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Traveling Clinics Fight Kala-Azar In Several Districts Of Honan

By VAN SHIH-CHING (范 世 勤)

Chengchow, Honan, Jan. 23.

"WE are here to cure your diseases, free of charge, especially to cure the disease of the swollen belly. Come, come quickly!" howl some men jumping from a Red Cross truck which has just rolled into the village. Men and women, boys and girls crowd round, drawn by the arrival of the truck and by the wonderful words.

Borrowing a table and some stools from the people, the strange men take out a medical box and open it. They lay their hands on the patients' spleens and bellies, asking if they have fever or other symptoms. Those having the disease are injected.

They are welcomed by the people, and when the treatment is over there is an outburst of polite voices:

"Sirs, come have a seat in my home!"

"Please, take one of my poor cigarettes!"

"Please, have some tea!"

This is one of the touring teams of UNRRA-CNRRA doctors treating sufferers of kala-azar, which is prevalent in Honan. Most of the patients are poor children. Together with the doctors of the Friends' Ambulance Unit, UNRRA and CNRRA have formed circuit treating teams to go with their cure to the country and the small villages.

Major Honan Problem

Kala-azar is one of the major health problems of Honan. According to the estimates of the Hwa-Mei Hospital of Chengchow, there are 100,000 cases, of which 60 percent are under 10 years of age. Patients suffer from irregular fever, enlargement of the spleen, liver anaemia, festering sores on the face, emacitation. Death results in 90 percent of the untreated cases.

The sandfly is the carrier of the disease, the source being man and possibly the dog. The sandfly acts in kala-azar much as the mosquito acts in malaria. Kala-azar is prevalent in India, particularly Assam, and in Mediterranean countries. Although widespread, it is not necessarily fatal. Of those who complete the course about 90 percent are cured. The drug used is neostam.

The UNRRA-CNRRA plan divides Honan into eight area. The Friends' Ambulance Unit operates in two areas independently and according to their own schedule. The Sin-I Hospital of Hsu-Chang works one in cooperation with CNRRA, and another independently. The Plague Prevention Team of the Provincial Health Department works in one of the others.

Diagnosis, Then Treatment

Tickets are distributed free of charge to the patients, with which they can go to the hospitals to ask for the cure. This is done by the inspection teams which visit the villages. Most of the areas have one or two diagnosing teams under a doctor. Each team can diagnose about 50 cases daily. Then the treatment team comes along and sets up its clinic; each team can treat 150 cases daily, the course of injections taking one week. An area is worked until all known kala-azar cases are treated; thus it is cleared of infection.

The only way to prevent kala-azar, one of the doctors told me, is to rid whole areas of the sandfly disease. This means that the carrier will be unable to pick up the germ from an infected person.

Twilight Of Vice

IV. — "Opium Dens Galore"

By PAO YUE

JUST before that fateful day in December of 1941, while there was, of course, considerable tension, Shanghai was still its own incomparable self in its reckless gaiety and intense, insatiable, lusty enjoyment of nightlife.

Restaurants and dancehalls were still merry with hot jazzy music. Chinese hotels were as usual full of noisy guests. A thousand and one pleasures were pursued, from innocent endless games of Mah Jong to secret obscene cinema shows, "girl guides", sing-song girls, or the "peppery" mysteries of the special nude performances, which made this city so very notorious for its innumerable vices.

And in the infamous "badlands" of the Western District there were more dangerous attractions—gambling clubs, and opium smoking dens.

Vice Unbridled

In the near proximity and under the protection of the sinister house No. 79 Jessfield Road, ruled by the unlamented arch-scoundrel Wu Sze Pao and the Little Tiger, Siao Hu San, there were whole terraces of buildings devoted to opium dispensing enterprises. Every three story houses was a separate establishment, each vying with the others in elaborate furnishings, the number and quality of pipes, and the excellence of service. All were doing a roaring business and were full of strangely intoxicated clients lying on special smoking "kangs;" grey-haired old men in shabby soiled clothes, and fashionably dressed young men and women wearing gold wrist watches and diamond rings.

A sustained campaign in the press, led by American and Chinese papers, brought about a slight "strategic retreat" from unbridled vice before the final occupation. Greedy puppets and their Jap masters tried desperately to preserve their good "face" from public condemnation while at the same time continuing to reap the tremendous profits of vice. As a consequence some measures were taken to appease the growing public indignation. Dens in the more obnoxious areas, such as Sin Kan Li in Zau Ka Doo district were "suppressed," but allowed to reopen in new and less notorious places —mostly along Yuyuen and Bubbling Well Roads in the former St. George's district.

Shift Made To Nantao

Another measure was the attempt to camouflage the real character of business through appropriate changes in the signboard appelations. Such pretentious names as "Greater East Asia," "New China," and "Four Seas," implying the brotherhood of man, were enhanced by the characters meaning "Conversation Hall." However, this ostrich policy failed to produce the desired result; no one was fooled by this crude scheme, and the new areas very soon became as ill-famed as they were popular.

The outbreak of war put an end to this hypocrisy. This time there were not only separate lanes or terraces, but whole blocks were converted into gambling clubs and smoking dens until they occupied a substantial part of the formerly so-called Chinese City—Nantao.

Gold, Commodity Prices Doubled In Frantic Week Of Inflation

CHINESE national dollars depreciated with startling rapidity during the past two weeks, while gold bars and American dollars as well as most commodity prices increased by 100 percent—or more.

The gold bar, quoted on February 1 at CNC$4,080,000, rose to CNC$8,500,000 this Tuesday, February 11, while American bank notes, quoted on February 1 at CNC$7,750, soared to CNC$16,000 on February 11. The price of rice, which was around CNC$87,000 on February 1, was traded at CNC$160,000 per picul while 42's Twin Horse cotton yarn jumped from CNC$3,050,000 on February 1 to CNC$4,800,000 on February 10, and 42's Blue Phoenix yarn rose to CNC$7,350,000 during the same period.

Many factors were responsible for this virtual panic, which started with the issuance of Customs gold units of denominations of 250 and 500—with an equivalent value of CNC$5,000 to CNC$10,000—just before the end of the Lunar Year.

Demand Unprecedented

The situation was further accelerated when the civil war broke out in earnest at the end of January. Disorder and instability in Tientsin, Peiping, Taiyuan and other North China cities caused large numbers of the people there to buy gold. Immediately gold rose swiftly and zoomed 50 percent higher than the price in Shanghai. As a result, many operators tried to sell gold in the North China cities and tried to cover their positions here in Shanghai, causing a sudden increase in the demand for the precious metal here. Furthermore large sums of idle capital were reported to have been remitted here from North, Central and South China and a large portion of the money has been used in the purchase of gold bars.

In view of this large demand for gold by speculators as well as outport merchants, the Central Bank was reluctant to sell gold in the black market and as a result prices advanced. That the Central Bank was in a position to force down gold prices was indicated last Saturday noon when the quotations dropped by CNC$500,000 when the Central Bank decided to dump 4,000 gold bars in the black market.

Rumors were current that the government is considering stabilizing the gold market as well as commodity prices by a comprehensive plan of control, but no action has yet been taken and, as a result, prices continued to rise.

8,900 Bars Sold In Week

During the week ending February 8, the Central Bank sold approximately 8,895 gold bars in the local market, according to the *Shang Pao*, and thus called in CNC$45,000,000,000 in cash. The selling prices ranged from CNC$4,080,000 on February 3 to CNC$5,720,000 on February 8.

That Shanghai has large sums of idle capital is apparent as the money situation is not tight at all despite the heavy sales of gold, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, sugar and enemy property, which last alone amounted to CNC$100,000,000,000 during the week ending February 8. Well-informed circles state that the China Textile Development Company called in CNC$37,000,000,000 through sales of yarn and cloth, the Central Bank called in CNC$45,000,000,000 by the sale of gold bars, the Taiwan Sugar Company called in CNC$5,700,000,000 by the sale of 48,000 bags of sugar, the Bureau of Social Affairs called in CNC$4,400,000,000 by the sale of 56,230 bags of Saigon rice, while other large sums were realized by the Central Trust as a result of the sales of enemy property.

In an attempt to stop the inflow of idle capital, the Central Bank has ruled that each commercial house in the future shall be permitted to remit to Shanghai only CNC$30,000,000 per week and also that the remittance rate be increased. However, well-informed financial circles point out that most of the remittances have been made by government officials and military officers, rather than businessmen, in recent weeks.

Export Bonus Plan Futile

The attempt of the Government to encourage export trade by giving a subsidy of 100 percent and to restrict the import of unnecessary goods by imposing a surcharge of 50 percent has proved of little, if any, help to the export trade. On the one hand, prices of native products such as tung oil, bristles, tea, and raw silk, increased by 80 to 100 percent within a span of four days, making the 100 percent bonus plan futile.

Meanwhile, the collection of a 50 percent surcharge on imports has created a rather bad impression in foreign countries, especially in America, where subsidized goods, under the U.S. Tariff act of 1930, are liable to an additional levy equal to the subsidy such goods receive in the countries of their origin. Thus, Chinese circles say, it appears that the Government measure to encourage exports seems doomed to prove unsuccessful.

In this connection, it may be mentioned that American business firms here have complained most strongly against the "unfair treatment" of foreign firms or rather "favoritism" shown some Chinese firms by the Import Control Committee. This charge, though emphatically denied by the Import Control Committee, has done much harm to promotion of China's foreign trade. While under present conditions, imports from foreign countries must be restricted, it is obvious that efficiency and impartiality of the control organs must be maintained.

It may be added that in China there already exists growing sentiment against American business in China. In Chengtu, a movement has been started with the purpose of promoting the consumption of native products and opposing the use of American goods. In Shanghai, last Sunday, when a meeting was held to promote the use of native products as opposed to American imports, an inspired attack by thugs saw 21 persons injured, one of whom died.

The following table gives the quotations on February 1 and 8:

	Feb. 1 CNC$	Feb. 8 CNC$
Gold bars	4,080,000	5,600,000
US$ Notes	7,750	11,300
Bond C	1,990	2,850
Wing On Textile	832	1,180
Ewo Cotton	8,750	11,800
Rice	87,000	93,000
Wheat flour	44,500	
Peanut oil	168,000	170,000
20's Yarn	3,050,000	4,500,000
Raw silk	5,600,000	6,000,000
Ruby Queen cigarettes	24,000	31,000
Koo Ban soap ...	149,000	240,000
My Dear matches	1,250,000	2,550,000

New Phone Directory Being Distributed

THE 1947 Telephone Directory long awaited here was being distributed this week and it will take about three or four weeks to complete this operation, according to a spokesman of the company.

The official notification expressed the hope that subscribers would not rush to the company's offices to collect their copies inasmuch as this would wreak havoc with the distribution. Only those who are desirous of exchanging their Chinese directories for English, or vice versa, should bring their new copies to the company's offices at 232 Kiangse Road.

Riots began anew in Saidpur, northern Bengal, and strong police reinforcements were rushed to the railway town, under command of European officers. Curfew was imposed on the municipal borough of Kurla owing to an increase in the number of communal riots.

* * *

The Amnesty Act will affect more than one-third of China's 220,000 prisoners, and 70,000 to 80,000 prisoners are soon to regain their freedom, according to Minister of Justice Hsieh Kuan-sheng. He added that he has instructed local courts supervising the release of prisoners to give them "some kind of relief," which will come from CNRRA and other relief organs, in the form of clothing and traveling expenses.

* * *

The American Liaison Group in Yenan will be withdrawn from the Communist capital soon, after more than two years of American representation there, *AP* reported last week. This will cut off Yenan from the last foreign contact inasmuch as no other country has maintained representatives in the Communist capital. The American group in Yenan consists of two officers and one enlisted man.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Drastic Steps Promised To Halt Runaway Prices; Crisis Seen

SHORTLY after the Government announced that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had approved and passed for execution to the Supreme Economic Council a five-year plan for China's reconstruction, the markets throughout the entire country were subjected to severe turmoil and prices of most commodities, led by gold, reached unprecedented highs.

In Nanking, Generalissimo Chiang personally took charge of the efforts to halt the runaway situation which threatened to cause a severe crisis in China's already hattered ecnomy.

Many reasons were adduced for the almost catastrophic situation that prevailed here in midweek, among them being the recent export subsidy bonus, rumors of the nationalization of gold, prohibition of the sale of foreign currency in China, events on the military fronts, the extreme shortage of rice, and others.

At least one Kuomintang-influenced newspaper blamed the crisis on the Communists. "It is the consistent policy of the Chinese Communists to create disturbances in the country, so that China will collapse and that the Chinese people will not be able to enjoy stability. It is not impossible that the Communists are again involved in the present gold bar crisis," the *Shun Pao* declared.

On the other hand, the *Shang Pao*, the CC Clique commercial organ, blamed the Central Bank of China for not attempting to halt the gold price hike at the stage when other commodities shot up in response.

Whatever the causes of the market fluctuations, they were a direct reflection of the existing political and economic situation. Not much clarification to the situation was added by the report carried by the *Wen Wei Pao* that the "conscription plan for this year approved by President Chiang Kai-shek," will involve 1,000,000 men. "Conscription will still have to be enforced in areas near the front," the paper said.

In Peiping, the Communist representatives of the Executive Headquarters started to leave for Yenan and Hantan aboard American planes.

Here, in Shanghai, an incident, reminiscent of the breakup of meetings which had taken place in the early post-PCC period, occurred when department store employees were victims of an unprovoked and unjustified mob attack during a meeting staged to discuss "preference to national products, boycotting American goods." One person was killed and 20 injured, while the speakers at the meeting, who included Kuo Mo-jo, famed scientist, and Professor Ma Ying-chu, prominent economist, managed to escape through a back entrance.

The mobsters wielded crow-bars and sticks. Victims held that the thugs were led by two individuals with drawn pistols.

Mayor K. C. Wu, commenting on the disturbance, warned the local public to take precautions "against surreptitious attempts of troublemakers who may be lurking in the vast anonymity of the city."

* * *

BRITAIN

BRITAIN was placed on a war footing again when new and more drastic attempts were made to cope with the critical fuel shortage which developed as the result of severe blizzards, the like of which England had not experienced during the last 50 years. Thousands of industries had to cease operations and threw millions out of work.

The cabinet consulted army specialists in the hope of using flame throwers to blast free snow-bound trains bearing coal.

By midweek, the Ministry of Fuel announced the almost 22,550 tons, or 35 percent of normal consumption, were saved as the result of the first day of control.

Unemployment figures in London jumped sharply from 500,000 to 650,000 and it was expected that another 100,000 would be idle shortly.

Many telegrams were sent to Emmanuel Shinwell, Labor Fuel Minister, urging him to stand firm and pay no heed to Conservative attacks. One council issued a statement supporting the Government against "Tory plans to stop nationalization." The statement further said that "this crisis makes it clear that Britain can no longer afford 1,500,000 men in the service with 500,000 more producing weapons."

"WEATHER CLEAR—TRACK FAST"

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

* * *

PEACE

PEACE was officially restored this week among the five satellite nations and the Allies with the signing of the treaties in Paris. An important provision in the treaties calls for the withdrawal of Allied occupation forces from these five countries within 90 days of signing of the pacts.

Finland was the only one which signed without registering a protest. The others, Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary, protested against various clauses inserted, while Yugoslavia which had earlier announced that it would not sign the Italian treaty in protest against the settlement of the Trieste issue, signed along with the other Allies.

One significant manifestation occurred in Naples, where about 1,000 persons, shouting "Long Live Il Duce" and "Long Live Fascism," staged a demonstration, as a protest against the treaty.

* * *

PI

INFORMATION arriving from Manila indicated that the present 70 United States bases in the Philippines would be cut down to 20 when the U.S.-Philippine Base Treaty is concluded.

The United States is said to have agreed to the withdrawal of the Manila base, including Fort McKinley and Nichols Field, within two years.

President Manuel Roxas does not favor an amnesty for Luis Taruc and his Hukbalahap followers, a Malacanan spokesman declared.

The president made clear the stand that the government cannot compromise with lawless elements.

The president's attitude was sought following the proposal by Congressman Estanilao Fernandez of Laguna province, that an amnesty be extended to the dissidents if they promptly surrender.

The president's spokesman pointed out that Roxas, in his state of the nation message to Congress, had denounced the Hukbalahaps.

* * *

ELECTIONS

THE elections held this week throughout the Soviet Union of deputies to 752 constituencies passed in extremely cold weather.

All the constituencies returned Communist and Non-Party Bloc members to the Supreme Soviets of the Soviet Republics. Joseph Stalin was elected unanimously in all districts where he stood as candidate.

According to incomplete results, 98 percent of the electorate voted in the Ukraine, 99.7 percent in Bielorussia, 99.93 percent in Georgia and 99.99 in Soviet Azerbaijan.

China's Civil War

As Reported Day By Day In The Press

February 5, 1947

YENAN today issued a cease-fire order to troops attacking the Peiping-Tientsin railway for the period of the evacuation of the American Branch of the Peiping Executive Headquarters.

The Nationalist forces "have smashed their way" to the vicinity of Linyi, Communist capital of Shantung, and are expected to capture the city in a matter of hours, the *Central Daily News* reported in Nanking.

On the other hand, Gen. Liu Po-cheng's forces have managed to pass the Government lines to the south of the Lunghai Railway, and have captured the town of Haohsien, 93 miles southwest of Hsuchow. The *Central News Agency* reported, however, that this force was now isolated and will shortly suffer annihilation.

* * *

February 6, 1947

The battle of southern Shantung neared a decisive stage when three Government columns "knifed deeper" into the Communist pocket at Linyi, *UP* reported from Nanking.

The southern column was reported to have made the greatest progress and is said to have passed midway between Linyi and Tancheng. The eastern column, lead by Gen. Ho Peng-chu, until recently chief of the "New Democratic Army," crossed the Yi River and has joined forces with the south column, these reports said.

General Liu Po-cheng's troops were said to have recovered five counties in east Honan and North Anhwei, according to Yenan radio.

* * *

February 7, 1947

Nationalist forces stormed into the outskirts of Linyi, Communist base in Shantung, according to *UP* from Nanking.

The Nationalists started an offensive against the Communist forces in Honan in the Tsaochuang-Yihsien area, according to Nanking reports. In addition, General Wang Yun-wu's forces driving south from Tsinan are converging on Hsintai, 70 miles to the northwest of Linyi.

* * *

February 8, 1947

Official circles could not confirm the capture of Linyi, Red base in Shantung, although Chinese newspapers carried this report yesterday. This is the second report to the effect that Linyi had been stormed by Government troops.

Five special trains guarded by members of the 701st MP Battalion left Peiping for Changchun to bring back American members of the Executive Headquarters, *UP* reported from Peiping.

* * *

February 9, 1947

Five Government columns were reported attacking the Communist base of Linyi, in Shantung, *Reuter's* said.

On the right flank, troops led by General Ho Peng-chu arrived at Wanshiho, 30 miles south of Linyi, where they face Communist troops under General Yang Yu.

Three other columns are moving up from Tancheng, 34 miles south of Linyi.

The above reports contradict previous reports of fighting in the outskirts and within Linyi itself, which appeared in the pro-Government press over the past few days.

February 10, 1947

Government armies joined forces on the outskirts of Linyi, according to Chinese press reports in Nanking. Government troops were reported to have reoccupied the town of Hsintai, 60 miles northeast of Linyi, and the troops were now moving on to Mongyin, 18 miles southeast of Hsintai.

* * *

February 11, 1947

Yenan announced the capture of Gen. Ho Peng-chu and two government divisions, after Gen. Ho had been reported driving successfully toward the Red base of Linyi. Yenan said Ho, together with two divisions and seven other companies, were taken prisoner at the battle of Paitafu, on the east section of the Lunghai railway, on February 6 and 7.

He was entrusted by the Nationalists with the southern column moving on Linyi and if this report is confirmed, the Government offensive in that direction has been badly weakened.

The Chemical Fertilizers Guild sent a telegram to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry recently appealing for aid to all the members of the guild in view of the fact that a number of its members have ceased operations in the last few weeks, the *Chung Yang Jih Pao* said. The telegram said that UNRRA fertilizer sent to the neighboring provinces should be distributed by the guild and special facilities for exchange should be provided for members wishing to import fertilizer.

* * *

Chinese hog bristles for paint brushes, which during the war were imported with great difficutlies over the air, and reserved for the use of the armed forces, are now reporedly entering normal trade channels. It is a question, however, whether they will be successful in competing with nylon, neoceta and other synthetic bristles, developed during the war.

Mrs. Ngiam Fook Hiam died on December 27, 1946, in the Boon Siang District, Hainan Island, at the age of 60. Mrs. Ngiam was the mother of Mr. Ngiam Tong-fatt, Singapore Correspondent of *The China Weekly Review*.

BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

The Central Trust has been instructed by Dr. T. V. Soong to order 50,000 tons of wheat from the United States, the *Shih Shih Sin Pao* reports. The paper said that the wheat shortage will definitely be overcome with the arrival of this quantity of wheat. In the meantime, native wheat is being purchased by the trust's representatives in Changchow and Wusih.

* * *

The *Shang Pao* speculated last week on the probable number of machines Chinese industry would be able to secure in the form of reparations from Japan and mentioned 20 percent of 160,000 as the most reasonable. This is to be divided between the Ministry of National Defense, the Natural Resources Commission, the Ministry of Communications and the ministries of Education and Economic Affairs. This would give the Economics Ministry about 7,000 units for distribution among industrialists who suffered losses during the war.

* * *

The American policy of high tariffs and low lending is liable to lead to nationalism abroad and to unemployment at home, Henry Wallace, editor of the liberal left-wing *New Republic* and former Vice-President of the United States, wrote last week. He warned Republicans against increasing U.S. tariffs in the face of lower domestic rates, inasmuch as prices in many lines, in particular of agricultural products, are beginning to go down.

* * *

Japanese cotton goods will appear on the Indian market in June, 1947, or thereabouts, according to Indian business circles in New Delhi. These quarters said that Japan, with the consent of SCAP, has proposed to supply India with all the raw silk she required, as well as with 150,000 yards of rayon. Offers of bicycles, umbrellas, hosiery, chinaware, clocks, watches and other items have been made. Samples of rayon have already been sent to India via airmail.

* * *

The Skoda Works of Czechoslovakia is preparing to export machine tools and locomotives to China and the first shipments are expected to arrive here soon after UNRRA supplies to China cease, reports from Prague indicate.

* * *

Chinese nationals in the Netherlands East Indies are now permitted to remit to China a sum aggregating 1,000,000 guilders, or US$400,000, monthly. This is the result of an agreement reached between Dr. Li Ti-chun, China's special envoy to the NEI, and the Dutch Lieutenant Governor-General. The largest amount previously remitted back to China in any one month before the war was 2,500,000 guilders.

* * *

A contract has been signed between the Chinese Government and the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Company for the printing of bank notes by the latter, the *Tieh Pao* reported last week.

* * *

The Central Trust, in an attempt to meet local demand for artificial silk, is contemplating placing large orders for this item in Italy, according to the *Sin Wan Pao*. The Central Trust is also investigating the conditions of the former Japanese artificial silk factory in Mukden which was capable of producing about 4,000 cases monthly. It is said the plant will be moved here from the Northeast.

* * *

The Ministry of Communications is taking action to probe reports that more than 300 gold bars were smuggled aboard the CNAC plane 140 which recently crashed 50 miles west of Hankow, *UP* reported from Nanking. A ministry official left Nanking to conduct a probe of the report which alleged that 70 kilograms of gold hidden in one wing caused the disaster.

* * *

The Canton police have arrested more than 100 smugglers on a Canton-Kowloon train in the act of transporting large quantities of cotton yarn, rice and cloth, all of which are prohibited for export from China to Hongkong, *UP* reported from the colony. The smugglers, including both men and women, were said to have been planning to drop the cargo at the Shumchun border station.

What U.S. Papers Say . . .

THE American press during the past week commented on SCAP's directive banning the announced strike of Japanese workers which it said would have idled more than 3,000,000 persons. The continuing struggle of the Asian peoples for independence was also discussed in American editorials, with some emphasis on the methods used by colonial Britain and France. The outcome of the Tokyo war crimes trial was another subject commented upon.

* * *

INDEPENDENCE

THE *Christian Science Monitor*, commenting on the independence movements evident throughout colonial Asia today, said that "London, rather than Paris, is setting colonial fashions in Asia nowadays."

"The worried French hold on by force to a bitterly hostile Indo-China which nevertheless threatens to slip between their fingers, while the British present the Burmese nationalist leaders with an offer of speedy independence as a modish allurement to cooperation within the British commonwealth system. The end results remain to be seen though the emerging pattern in Asia is unmistakable," the *Monitor* said.

The *Toledo Blade*, writing on the subject contended that "imperialism is no longer the one of commercial profit it was in the days of George III or even Queen Victoria. London merchants, who have almost always had the ear of Parliament, now recognize that trade with an independent nation is likely to be more profitable than that with a subjugated colony. In releasing Burma the British are acting with intelligent selfishness. They see no use adhering to a deficit producing tradition. On the contrary, they not only recognize the economic value of an independent country but also the irresistible pressure of the Orient toward freedom."

* * *

STRIKE

THE *New York Times* editorially approved General Douglas MacArthur's decision to forbid the walkout, saying that there is evidence that the "call for a general strike was carefully fomented as a challenge to the occupation authority."

The paper further said that MacArthur's mission is to bring Japan to economic recovery and political freedom through the orderly process of majority rule...."He cannot allow a minority to plunge Japan into national disaster," the Times added.

The *New York Herald Tribune* blamed the Japanese Communists for the imminence of the strike and said that the "real targets were General MacArthur and, through him, the United States Government."

The paper continued: "There is a tremendous wave for self-government in Asia and a strong urge for improvement in the economic position of the ordinary man. These tides might be directed but they cannot be stopped by frontal resistance. If the Communists ride with the tide and their critics refuse to do so, the Reds are given a great advantage. The British and Dutch have recognized this fact. The Americans and French, as well as the Chinese Nationalists, have at times shown less acute vision...."

The military phase of General MacArthur's work has been well executed, the paper said, because of his own exceptional capacity. In the political and economic phases of his assignment—in the matter of beginning to create democracy—he has been forced to use Japanese politicians.

The *Herald Tribune* then pointed out that MacArthur had been giving his orders through such men as Premier Yoshida, who are "not efficient instruments for the General's purpose."

"The need for native liberal leaders is clearly apparent now. The present situation gives the Reds a fertile ground....It is thus becoming more and more clear that the occupation of Japan is not an unqualified success....The time has come to study the reasons for the growth of their (Japanese Communists') power and to take remedial actions," the paper concluded.

* * *

TRIAL

THE *Washington Post*, writing on the Tokyo trial, said that if former Premier Tojo and most of his 26 associates in the trial are found guilty and executed, that warning against the plotting of war and atrocities will make a deep impression on the Asiatic peoples.

"In addition to being a determination of individual guilt, the trial must thus be regarded as a necessary part of the long-range plan for the pacification of the Far East," the editorial pointed out.

Regarding the slowness of the trial the editorial said that this should not cause concern, pointing out language difficulties and the "fact that most of the incriminating documents have been destroyed, thus making it necessary for the investigators to build their case out of fragmentary evidence gathered from many sources."

The *Post* ended with saying that the trial was considerably slowed down by the unreliability of Japanese witnesses. "Even behind prison bars the military masters of Japan seem formidable to the rank and file; while many talk freely to investigators in private conversation they frequently reverse their testimony and deny their affidavits when they get to the witness stand."

Here is one more reason why the trials must be carried through to a successful conclusion, "with stern justice meted out to all those found guilty through a fair examination of evidence," the *Post* said.

Who's Who in China

DR. H. H. KUNG, leading businessman, banker, retired government official and philanthropist; born of prominent banking family of Taikuhsien, Shansi, known in olden days as Wall Street of

Dr. H. H. Kung (Kung Hsiang-hsi)

（孔祥熙字庸之）

China, in 1881, as 75th direct descendant of Confucius; following Boxer Rebellion, when movement for reforms swept over China, went to study in U.S., where he become follower of Dr. Sun Yat-sen; graduated from Oberlin College, 1906; received M.A. from Yale University, 1907; began career in China as educator, established Oberlin-Shansi Memorial College in native city, and also participated in various fields of industrial activities in Shansi, 1907; participated in 1911 Revolution, being in command of district police force and volunteers of Central Shansi; resumed work in education and industry after founding of Republic; served for number of years as high advisor to Shansi Provincial Government of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, during which period he introduced many modern reforms particularly in educational system and Shansi's roads; appointed to industrial and commercial department of Shantung Rehabilitation Commission, outgrowth of Washington Conference on Shantung Question; became resident director of Sino-Russian negotiations for resumption of diplomatic relations, 1924; made Commissioner of Finance of Kwangtung Province, and concurrently Minister of Finance and Minister of Industry of Nationalist Government during Northern Punitive Expedition in 1926; became member of Central Political Council of Kuomintang; appointed Minister of Industry, Labor and Commerce of National Government at Nanking, 1927; Minister of Industry, a reorganized ministry into which Ministry of Industry, Labor and Commerce and Ministry of Mining and Agriculture were amalgamated, 1930; concurrently, member of National Reconstruction Commission, Foreign Affairs Commission, National Home Affairs Commission, National Famine Relief Commission, National Capital Planning Commission, Foreign and Domestic Debt Consolidation Commission, State Council, Central Executive Committee and Central Political Council of Kuomintang; resigned post as Minister of Industry; appointed Special Industrial Envoy of National Government to Europe and America to study economic and industrial conditions, 1932; appointed Governor of Bank of China upon return from abroad, Vice

What Chinese Papers Say...

THE recent Government resolution, granting a 100 percent exchange bonus to exporters and imposing a 50 percent surcharge on certain categories of imports, was widely commented upon by Chinese newspapers here last week. Some of them doubted the effectiveness of the measures to increase the volume of exports, while others demanded complete overhauling of the China foreign trade policy of Dr. T. V. Soong. No mention, however, was made on possible parallel American action as regards Chinese goods entering U.S. ports.

• • •

EXPORTS

THE independent *Ta Kung Pao* said the "greatest enemy of China's export trade is not only that of the difficulties arising from the country's disrupted communications system, tying up of capital . . . but the civil war and inflation." The paper termed them "palliative measures" and voiced the belief that they will not help in stemming the rise of commodity prices, which have registered a sharp upward trend these few days all over the country.

The exemption from the 50 percent surcharge of industrial equipment and certain other commodities will not be able to prevent commodity prices from rising further, the *Ta Kung Pao* said. On the other hand, the paper said, the imposition of a surcharge on most imports will increase smuggling activities in this line, which in turn will hike the black market exchange rates of foreign currencies in China. In other words, the effectiveness of the government's resolution is questionable in the long run, the *Ta Kung Pao* said.

The liberal *Wen Wei Pao* said the blanket 100 percent subsidy will not benefit all exporters to the same degree. There will be a scramble for lower priced exportable goods which will automatically hike prices of such articles, it said. Further, the enforcement of the subsidy plan is "tantamount to a devaluation of the Chinese dollar, and this will also offset the benefit which is supposed to derive from the plan itself." In other words, "optimism for China's export trade is unwarranted," the liberal paper added.

The *Wen Wei Pao* continued: "Since the enforcement of the Revised Temporary Foreign Trade Regulations in November last year, it has been extremely difficult for importers, with the possible exception of those semi-official firms which enjoy special privileges because of the relations of their owner with important government officials, in their attempt to obtain import licenses. Now, the new emergency 50 percent surcharge has practically sounded the death knell for the importers."

The liberal paper said the effect of the new regulations upon foreign merchants in China will serve no other purpose than to "intensify their criticism and dissatisfaction' which have been rather loud recently.

The *Tung Nan Jih Pao*, KMT organ for Southeast China, said the "prices of gold and other commodities have been soaring since Chinese New Year's Day, for which, first, the hostilities in this country and, second, the policy of Dr. T. V. Soong as the administrative head of the government, should be held responsible."

The KMT organ charged that "he (Soong) feels that by opening a few commercial establishments, the Government will be able to balance its budget, by sales of gold it will call in a portion of fapi notes....and if the above do not prove effective, he will then try to find a way out through the printing presses."

The *Tung Nan Jih Pao* kept up its attack in a subsequent editorial on Dr. Soong's export subsidy plan in which it said: "Every adjustment of the foreign exchange rate has meant a deterioration of our national economy and is another indication of the inability of the Government to handle the economic situation."

Doubting the effectiveness of the plan, the KMT organ said that only "a small group of bureaucratic capitalists have been and will be able to fish in the trouble waters."

Holding a different view, the KMT-supervised *Sin Wan Pao* said the "enforcement of these regulations will greatly encourage exports." The paper opined there will then be no need for readjustment of the foreign exchange rate, "nor will commodity prices in China be affected." The purpose is "to develop China's export trade," the paper said.

"In imposing a 50 percent surcharge on imports, the Government is doing all it can to meet the situation growing out of China's lopsided foreign trade," said the *Sin Wan Pao*. "The effectiveness of these two measures will be more effective than to abolish export duties altogether and to readjust the foreign exchange rate," it declared.

More concerned with the effect than the cause was the *Ho Ping Jih Pao*, the Chinese Army organ, which said that the "present economic policy is beneficial to the speculators, and that, when necessary, a violent blow should be dealt them."

The paper believed that from a standpoint of long-term policy, the Government's emergency measures will be "beneficial to Sino-U.S. trade, because capital goods are exempt from these limitations." The U.S. foreign trade boom "is only a temporary and abnormal prosperity because the great volume consisted mostly of luxury goods."

President of Executive Yuan and concurrently Minister of Finance, 1933; added to his regular membership card were organizations including National Defense Commission, Standing Committee of National Economic Council, Overseas Affairs Commission, and National River Conservancy Commission and Yellow River Flood Relief Commission; in performing these various public duties, illustrated splendid qualities as a national leader in various fields—as Minister of Finance, rationalized China's tax system; unified issue of Fapi (CNC), which brought about centralization and strengthening of national fiscal and economic structure, thus putting Government on sound basis in anticipation of Japanese aggression; automatically became President of Executive Yuan during Sian Incident in 1936 when the Generalissimo was kidnaped; appointed Special Ambassador representing China at King George VI's Coronation at Buckingham Palace, 1937; after which visited leading European countries and America in capacity of Special Ambassador to investigate industrial and commercial conditions, concluded several loans with these governments and negotiated for military supplies from friendly powers; returned to China shortly after outbreak of Sino-Japanese War in 1937 and made President of Executive Yuan; resigned as President of Executive Yuan in favor of Generalissimo, who insisted that Dr. Kung assist him as Vice President, 1941; attended Bretton Woods International Monetary Conference and International Organization Conference at Dumbarton Oaks as chief Chinese delegate and personal representative of Generalissimo to United States; returned to China to report on internatonal affairs to Government when Germans surrendered, 1945; resigned post as Minister of Finance in 1944 and that of Vice President of Executive Yuan, 1945; upon return to Shanghai after V-J Day, resigned post as Governor of Bank of China on doctor's orders; now chairman of Board of Directors of Bank of China, Manufacturer's Bank of China, Shansi Yu Hwa Commercial Bank, China National Cooperative Corporation, Agricultural Implement Company, China Council of Industry & Commerce, and China International Economic Association; chairman of Hsin Yeh Steel Corporaton, Hsiang Chi Trading Company, and China International Development Finance Corporation; founder and President of National Child Welfare Association of China; founder and chairman of Social Welfare Border Service of Church of Christ in China; President of Sino-American Cultural Association; member of Board of Directors of National Committee of Y.M.C.A., Kwang Hua, Soochow and Chih Chiang Hangchow Universities, chairman of Board of Directors of Friends to Wounded Soldiers Society, Yenching, Cheeloo, and China Universities, Oberlin-Shansi Memorial College and University of Canton; member of State Council of National Government, Supreme Defense Council, Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang and Military Aviation Commission; address: c/o Bank of China, Shanghai.

Shun Pao On Subsidy

WHILE endorsing the plan in principle, the *Shun Pao*, KMT-supervised organ, said "the rates of the subsidy and of the surcharge should not be fixed arbitrarily, but should be subject to revision according to market conditions both at home and abroad." The paper hoped, as a fundamental solution, "the Government can stabilize both the Chinese National currency and the foreign exchange rate."

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Self-Government

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF CHINA *by Kan-yu Wang. 50 pages.*
THE STATUS OF ALIENS AND FOREIGN ENTERPRISE IN CHINA. *by Wang Tieh-yai. 61 pp. Two pamphlets published by the China Institute of Pacific Relations, Chungking, 1945. Copies may be purchased at the Institute of Pacific Relations, 1 East 54th Street, New York 22, New York. Reviewed by Donald Roberts.*

THE two pamphlets named above were prepared by the China Institute of Pacific Relations for use at the Ninth Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations held at Hot Springs, Virginia, in January 1945. The pamphlet by Mr. Kan-yu Wang is mainly a description in five short chapters of the attempt under the Republic, but chiefly since the Organic Act of 1929, to organize effective provincial government and at the same time promote the spirit and habit of self-government.

The history of self-government in the West reveals that it began in local areas —cities, counties and the like—and thence spread to the central government. Its progress came through a contest between the local and central governments. In China it has been the other way. H. G. Wells, who predicted interestingly though not always successfully, envisaged a "United States of China," a union of federated units. That was in fact in the 20's, in the time of the warlords, when China's condition was much more that of feudalism than of federalism.

Local government apart from authority imposed from above has not existed, does not now exist. Can it grow? The National Government on the one hand seems to encourage local initiative, but on the other hand its activity is to integrate all local areas under centralized control. Perhaps events will work both ways: as government intervenes more it may stimulate the local areas into activity in their own interests. Illustrations of the dual aim may be cited in which the centralizing influence is much stronger than the popularizing. Thus the provinces under the revised organic law of 1944 for provincial government, instead of being under appointed governors, are governed in each case by a Provincial Commission of from seven to 11 members, all appointed by the National Government through its Executive Yuan.

The chairman is nominated from among the members of the commission. Under the commission are four departments, for civil affairs, finance, public works, and education; the head of each being a commission member, appointed by the Executive Yuan. The commission idea is liberal. The defect is that there is no common center; even the commission chairman has not real power or responsibility. In consequence there is a trend of opinion in favor of a return to the governor form of provincial government. Provincial initiative is diminishing instead of increasing. This is seen notably in fiscal matters, which of course affect most other matters.

As in the province as a whole, so it is too if we look to the government of the hsien, of which units there are about 2,000 in China. Dr. Sun saw possibilities in the hsien as a historic, basic unit of self-government. The Organic Law of the Kuomintang in 1929 provided for hsien assemblies, which took form in only a few instances. In 1939 the National Government planned reorganization of the hsien and by 1943 the plan was applied to 1,106 out of 1,288 hsien in Free China. Yet here again self-government has not grown but on the contrary the tendency is toward more and more centralized control by the National Government. The hsien magistrate is appointed by the National Government on nomination by the provincial department of civil affairs, but his tenure is insecure, and the hsien government is overburdened with orders from above. Bureaucracy grows, initiative declines.

This invasion of local areas by the central authority is not necessarily bad. Yet self-government must be encouraged. Dr. Sun, in urging the initiative, referendum and recall, recommended principles of doubtful validity; but the principle of election is basic. Probably an interest in local self-government will only be aroused when the central government takes the initiative to improve the economic and social life of the hsien.

The second pamphlet under review, The Status of Aliens and Foreign Enterprise in China, by Mr. Wang Tieh-yai, deals with a subject of interest to many readers of *The Weekly Review*. Here again, one must distinguish between the theory of legal codes, statutes, treaties, and existing circumstance. Many nations have either renounced extraterritoriality or lost it by war. The United States and Great Britain signed treaties with China in 1943 renouncing it. Because of most-favored-nation clauses in various treaties it will still be some time before all aspects of extraterritoriality will disappear, but its end has long since been evident.

This fact already affects many occupations and professions formerly followed by foreigners in China, whether merchants, industrialists, bankers, pilots, lawyers, shipowners, doctors, or other. The fortunes of many engaged in foreign enterprise are less secure than was once the case.

There is another aspect of the situation. China needs foreign capital for her own development. She must make such investment sufficiently attractive, and this she can do only by giving the promise of a reasonable measure of economic and political security. At the present moment conditions are unfavorable enough. But since the Chinese are a practical people who see what is to their interest, the future of the foreigner in many forms of enterprise may yet be good if he will practise patience and goodwill.

Refreshing

THE ADVENTURES OF WESLEY JACKSON *by William Saroyan. Published by Harcourt, Brace and Co., New York, 1946. 285 pp.*, US$2.50. *Reviewed by S. E. Shifrin.*

AFTER prosaic, matter-of-fact descriptions of a G.I.'s life after his induction, after laboriously humorous takeoffs at it, this strikes a new note of freshness. But it is just as potent.

It is like a boy putting on a tuxedo for the first time. It has the same quality of pathos—the way Wesley Jackson tells about things that happen to him, a boy of 19 who gets disgusted with his looks every morning while shaving, in the Army.

It does not really matter that literally speaking there are no Shaking Girls. It does not matter either that Wesley Jackson's actions are not logical sometimes, What matters is that the book has a quality of simplicity, beauty and humor all its own.

Maybe things would have been much better if they were run the way The Writer and Jackson want them to be run, but then where would the governments be? Where would the insurance companies be if things were run according to ideas of people who would not take out insurance before going into battle because they believe in God and don't want to get killed? Where *would* they be?

Informant

CHINA TRADE MONTHLY *Devoted to the Promotion of China's Foreign Trade. Published by the Foreign Trade Association of China, 338 Hamilton House, 170 Kiangse Road, Shanghai. January, 1947. CNC$4,000. Reviewed by Y. F. Soo.*

THE need long felt for a regular source of information to businessmen on trade conditions and prospects in China and abroad, has been filled in a measure with the publication of the *China Trade Monthly*, which appeared on the stalls last week.

Volume 1, No. 1 of the monthly is greeted by prominent personages including Dr. H. H. Kung, Chairman, Board of Directors of the Bank of China, Monnett B. Davis, American Consul-General, A. G. N. Ogden, British Consul-General, A. Viola Smith, of the Far East American Council of Commerce and Industry, Inc., J. C. Hutchison, British Commercial Counsellor, John Keswick, Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce, and others.

Two pages of editorial comment include Export Drive for 1947, upholding the Government's intention to boost exports this year; South China Smuggling; Stamp Tax On Export Invoices, in which the withdrawal of this tax is urged; and Soy Bean Contracts, touching on the transportation situation which has a vital bearing on the subject.

Among the articles in the initial issue are included China's Export Trade Problems by Chang Chia-Chu; China's Post-war Foreign Trade A Study of Actualities by E. Kann; China's Silk Industry in 1946 by Woo Sun-pei; a forecast of the tung oil trade for 1947; a suggestion for bristles, and other pertinent subjects.

An interesting and valuable department in the journal is Trade Possibilities, where inquiries are published by prospective buyers and sellers throughout the world. This will undoubtedly aid in the establishment of business connections of Chinese traders with foreign merchants.

Firms In China, a brief description of the leading business and industrial establishments in this country, is a feature to be contained in every issue. The information furnished gives the address, capital invested, nature of business, trade and bank references and the list of executive officers.

On the whole, there can be no doubt that the journal is a valuable contribution to the post-war trade period and it is evident from the first issue that it will help fill a gap previously felt in this line.

The Kwangtung Industrial Corporation which is playing an important role in the revival of the Canton silk industry announced last week that a barter agreement had been completed with the French Consul in Canton. The corporation will provide raw silk to French interests in Indo-China in return for 1,000 tons of rice from that country.

• • •

Central News reported in Nanking that an invention has been perfected by Chinese electrician Chiang Sung-wu, employed by the Kirin Railway Administration, which will be capable of warning engineers about rails destroyed ahead. The invention has been submitted to highly placed railway authorities for trial. No details, however, have been revealed,

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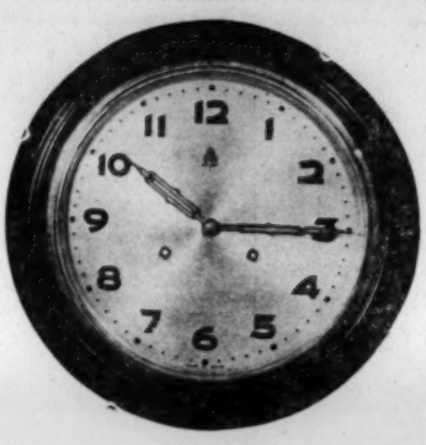

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4	6	8	2	10	12	72	82	84	TRAIN NO.	1	5	7	3	9	11	71	81	83
I, II Exp.	I, II III Exp.	I, II Exp.	I, II N'king Excur. Throu. Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.	I Wusih Excur.	I Wusih Excur.	I Wusih Excur.	STATIONS	I, II H'chow Excur. Throu. Exp.	I, II III Exp.	I, II Exp.	I, II Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.	I Wusih Excur.	I Wusih Excur.	I Wusih Excur.
7.00	9.00	11.00	13.30	21.50	23.00	17.15	6.40	20.30	D SHANGHAI NORTH A	14.45	16.25	19.30	22.45	6.35	8.00	13.05	23.56	18.30
	10.16	12.14		23.23					D KUNSHAN D		15.24	18.15		5.28				
8.41	10.57	12.57	15.17	0.20	1.06	19.03	8.26	22.31	A SOOCHOW D	13.06	14.33	17.29	21.06	4.39	5.39	11.12	21.52	16.40
8.48	11.06	13.04	15.26	0.27	1.13	19.09	8.31	22.38	D SOOCHOW A	12.59	14.19	17.21	20.58	4.32	5.19	11.06	21.46	16.46
9.36	11.54	13.55	16.14	1.22	2.08	20.00	9.35	23.30	A WUSIH D	12 11	13.24	16.27	20.10	3.39	4.26	10.15	20.55	15.40
9.42	12.06	14.02	16.23	1.29	2.15				D WUSIH A	12.04	13.18	16.21	20.03	3.33	4.19			
10.31	12.59	15.01	17.09	2.27	3.13				A CHANGCHOW D	11.17	12.22	15.20	19 16	2.35	3.30			
10.40	13.08	15.15	17.19	2.37	3.25	Suspended on Sunday	Run on Sunday	Run on Sunday	D CHANGCHOW A	11.06	12.09	15.08	19.06	2.24	3.20	Suspended on Sunday	Run on Saturday	Run on Sunday
11.38	14.00	16.13		3.56	4.29				A TANYANG D		11.09	14.05	18.12	1.07	2.03			
11.41	14.03	16 17		4.00	4.33				D TANYANG A		11.05	13.55	18.03	1.02	2.00			
12.18	14.40	17.01	18.46	4.46	5.18				A CHINKIANG D	9.32	10.28	13.07	17.23	0.09	1.07			
12.25	14.45	17.17	18.53	4.55	5.27				D WEST A	9.24	10.21	12.59	17.15	23.56	1.00			
13.55	16.10	18.50	20.20	6.30	7.15				A NANKING D	8.00	9.00	11.00	15.45	22.00	23.00			

FARE LIST

STATIONS	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express		"Triumph" Express, Nanking & Hangchow Excursion Through Expresses I	"Triumph" Express, Nanking & Hangchow Excursion Through Expresses II	"Tai Hu" Excursion
SHANGHAI N. TO:—										
KUNSHAN	52	4,000.	10,000.	2,000.	5,000.	1,000.	2,500.			
SOOCHOW	87	8,000.	10,000.	4,000.	5,000.	2,000.	2,500.	19,500.	10,500.	20,000.
WUSIH	129	10,000.	12,000.	5,000.	6,000.	2,500.	3,000.	19,500.	10,500.	20,000.
CHANGCHOW	168	14,000.	16,000.	7,000.	8,000.	3,500.	4,000.	19,500.	10,500.	
TANYANG	213	16,000.	20,000.	8,000.	10,000.	4,000.	5,000.	30,000.	16,500.	
CHINKIANG WEST	243	18,000.	22,000.	9,000.	11,000.	4,500.	5,500.	30,000.	16,500.	
NANKING	312	24,000.	28,000.	12,000.	14,000.	6,000.	7,000.	30,000.	16,500.	

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW LINE

TIME TABLE

23	21	61	67	25	1	41	TRAIN NO.	92	42	2	68	26	22	62	94
I, II III Exp.	West Lake Throu.	II, III Ord.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	I, II H'chow Throu. Exp.	II, III Ord.	STATIONS	I, II III Local Exp.	II, III Ord.	I, II N'king Throu. Exp.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	West Lake Excur.	II, III, IV Ord.	I, II III Local Exp.
6.45	8.00	8.15		11.30	16.00	16.15	D SHANGHAI NORTH A	9.15	12.15	12.35		18.55	20.05	22.30	
7.05	8.16	8.36	9.00	11.53	16.19	16.36	D SHANGHAI WEST D	8.58	11.55	12.20	17.20	18.37	19.49	22.13	
7.49		9.46	10.29	12.38	17.03	17.46	A SUNGKIANG D	7.51	10.44	11.26	15.29	17.48		21.00	
7.54		9.56	10.40	12.43	17.08	17.51	D SUNGKIANG A	7.47	10.38	11.21	15.22	17.39		20.54	
9.02	10.02	11.40	12.50	13.50	18.16	19.23	A KASHING D	6.35	9.04	10.13	13.10	16.20	17.54	19.25	
9.16	10.08	11.50	13.15	13.58	18.26	19.33	D KASHING A		8.55	10.04	12.45	16.11	17.47	19.12	20.50
10.00		12.33	14.52	14.32	19.01	20.16	D YEHZAH D		8.14	9.31	11.53	15.39		18.29	20.18
10.31		13.18	15.56	15.04	19.32	21.01	A CHANGAN- D		7.27	8.58	10.40	15.06		17.42	19.34
10.36		13.26	16.10	15.11	19.37	21.06	D TSENG A		7.22	8.54	10.27	15.02		17.37	19.27
11.30	11.55	14.45	18.10	16.20	20.30	22.20	A HANGCHOW D		6.10	8.00	8.30	14.00	16.00	16.25	18.25

FARE LIST

STATIONS	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express		"Triumph" Express, Nanking & Hangchow Excursion Through Expresses I	"Triumph" Express, Nanking & Hangchow Excursion Through Expresses II	"West Lake" Excursion
SHANGHAI N. TO:—										
SUNGKIANG	45	4,000.	10,000.	2,000.	5,000.	1,000.	2,500.	19,500.	10,500.	
KASHING	99	8,000.	10,000.	4,000.	5,000.	2,000.	2,500.	19,500.	10,500.	15,000.
YEHZAH	126	10,000.	12,000.	5,000.	6,000.	2,500.	3,000.	19,500.	10,500.	
CHANGANTSENG	151	12,000.	14,000.	6,000.	7,000.	3,000.	3,500.	19,500.	10,500.	
HANGCHOW	190	14,000.	18,000.	7,000.	9,000.	3,500.	4,500.	19,500.	10,500.	25,000.

NANKING-SHANGHAI RAILWAY SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION

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